



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

A MOST interesting exhibition of antiquities from the excavations made at Beni Hasan, in Upper Egypt, under the direction of Mr. John Garstang, F.S.A., was held at Burlington House from July 8 to 23. The excavations were begun at Beni Hasan in December, 1902, and are now completed, 887 tombs having been discovered and searched in the necropolis ranging along the face of the limestone cliff. Each burial-chamber formed a recess at the base of a square shaft, sometimes 30 feet deep, hewn in the rock and carefully filled in, the object having been to preserve the body of the deceased undisturbed. The era of mummification had not dawned, but in two cases decay had been arrested by the wrappings, which are still intact. The first tomb entered was that of Antef, a courtier, and it was a specimen of the rest, the differences observed being those of detail only. The wooden sarcophagus, with its lines of religious formulæ and text painted in hieroglyphic character upon it, lay within, head to the north, and the painted "eyes of Osiris" towards the east. Upon it and by its side were little wooden models of river and sailing boats, a granary, a group of persons baking, a man brewing, another leading an ox, a girl carrying a brace of birds in her hand and a basket on her head—the oarsmen still clinging to their oars despite their 4,000 years, and the paint still fresh upon the puppets. Antef had a wooden pillow, and at his feet lay a pair of sandals.

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In the case of the women the dead were provided with a basket of toilet requisites. One interesting find proves that the modern weaving-reed, as used at Wigan, had its almost exact counterpart in the ancient reed of 2300 B.C., save that the teeth were of cane instead of steel. The practice of placing these models and puppets on the tombs of the dead has thus provided modern antiquaries with wonderfully vivid glimpses of the domestic and social and religious life of the Egyptians of some 4,000 years ago. Besides such models as we have named, the exhibits included a string doll, with long beaded hair, many necklaces, and much bead-work in excellent condition, and a remarkable pottery coffin, of rounded form, with a large pottery cover. In such receptacles as the last-named the bodies were laid in the contracted attitude familiar to the archaic period.



Another like exhibition has been that of the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Egyptian Research Account at University College, Gower Street. Here were to be seen the fragments of papyri containing the new Logia, or Sayings of Jesus, from Oxyrhynchus, and some fragments of a very early Greek translation of Genesis, which, with the fragment in the Didlington collection, are the oldest known text of that book. The classic portion contained also several new fragments of Pindar and Livy, and a comedy of Cratinus. As usual, there was a varied collection of public and private documents, many of them of much interest: such as a contract of apprenticeship to a shorthand writer, and a guide-book of the art of wrestling. But the principal exhibits were the results of Professor Flinders Petrie's excavations at Almas, chiefly objects of the Greek and Roman period, such as lamps and terra-cotta figures of the later Alexandrian divinities. Chief among these things was a very fine specimen of gold work—a gold statuette of the god Harshef, or Hershefi, which Professor Petrie attributed to the twenty-fourth dynasty, 700 B.C. But as the hieroglyphic inscription on the base is unusually arranged and contains many mistakes, there will probably be differences of opinion as to its genuineness as a work of the period named.

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As a work of art, however, it is remarkably fine.

It is reported from Berlin that while excavations were proceeding recently at Mayence, with the object of discovering the remains of the camp established there by Drusus, numerous blocks of sandstone were found on which figures of animals had been cut. These blocks belong, undoubtedly, to a Roman triumphal arch, erected there two centuries before Christ. It is hoped that the blocks still missing will be found, so that the arch can be re-erected.

Mr. F. F. Tuckett writes from Frenchay, near Bristol, under date June 18: "Owing to absence from home for some months I have only just seen the April number of the *Antiquary*, containing an article on 'Anstey Church, Hertfordshire,' by W. B. Gerish. In this (p. 116) he refers to the figures on the octagonal bowl of the font as 'men grasping in either hand the prow of a boat, probably a Norman galley,' and proceeds on this assumption to suggest their symbolic meaning. But are they not rather mermen, or Tritons, grasping *their own tails*—a very common motive—after the fashion of the syrens of Greek and Campanian vases, and, as represented—to give a single example—on the outside of the Baptistery at Parma, and reproduced to this day in silver amongst the Neapolitans as a charm against the 'evil eye,' as fully described and illustrated in Mr. F. Elworthy's work, p. 356? I possess several examples of these last, and though the male form may be less common, it should be sufficiently familiar to at least suggest its application in the present case."

M. Georges Courty, in a paper read before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, says the *Athenaeum*, describes and figures the rock-markings at Étampes, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, which he attributes to the Neolithic period. Some fragments of sandstone, with edges polished by prolonged rubbing, were found, by means of which the marks might have been made. The objects portrayed include a harpoon, figures representing boughs of trees, arrows, squares divided into numerous compart-

ments, and other rectangular forms, but no figures of men or animals. They were found on rocks in eight different parts of the same arrondissement.

The Hellenic Society held a crowded and enthusiastic meeting on July 5 in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The President, Sir Richard Jebb, took the chair, and was supported by Professor Gildersleeve, Mr. Gennadius, Professor John Williams White, Mr. Cecil Smith, Professor Percy Gardner, and a distinguished company of scholars and archæologists. After the secretary, Mr. George Macmillan, had read a number of congratulations from eminent foreign scholars, Sir Richard Jebb gave an introductory address on the history of the society, its aims and scope, with an eloquent encomium of the late Sir Charles Newton, who had so much to do with its early history. Sir Richard referred to the work of the society in connection with the British School at Athens, and mentioned the interesting discovery communicated within the last few days by Mr. R. C. Bosanquet of a tablet containing a hymn to the Dictæan Zeus. The hymn is engraved on both sides of the tablet, but one side is apparently the work of a most illiterate stone-cutter, and it would appear that it was considered so incorrect that another copy was engraved on the other side. Even with this duplicate rendering the text of the hymn is very incomplete. The letters are probably of the second century B.C., but the hymn itself may go back to the sixth or seventh century. Professor Gildersleeve said that in America, though the actual number of those who studied Greek may be less than formerly, "the cubic content" of the work done is much greater. Mr. Gennadius, the former Greek Minister in London, in language of much eloquence and beauty, dwelt on the value of Greek literature and Greek art as a means of supplying the highest form of culture to the modern mind. He reminded his hearers how many great English statesmen had owed their breadth of mind to the influence of Greek literature; how sane and wholesome was its influence; how important its recognition of beauty in life as opposed to mere material progress; and

how much a recently deceased great philosopher might have gained in breadth of sympathy and in calmness of judgment had his mind been steeped in the influence of Greek language, literature, and art, instead of merely having what might be called a scoffing acquaintance with Homer through the medium of a hastily examined English translation.

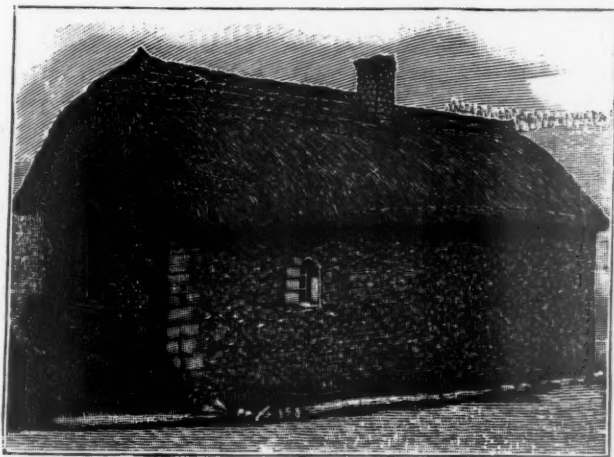


The usual exhibition of antiquities from the Silchester excavations was held at Burlington House during the latter part of June, but did not contain anything of special interest. The season last year was very unfavourable, and the work was much impeded. The

gone various alterations which make its architectural history more than usually interesting. These can, however, only be adequately shown by means of a series of plans, such as will no doubt be published in the detailed account of the year's work. Attached to the northern end of the baths was a courtyard or cloister, with covered alleys, by which it was approached. Time did not permit of this being fully explored last year, but the further examination of it will be the first work of the current season.



The last three volumes of the reprint of Dr. Rock's *Church of our Fathers*, the first



LISCOMBE CHAPEL.

foundations of several buildings of an ordinary type were bared, while the clearance of another of considerable dimensions was completed late in September. This building formed, apparently, the principal baths of the Roman town, and its discovery is therefore a matter of the highest importance. It consisted of a block of many chambers, measuring about 145 feet from north to south and nearly 100 feet from east to west, and including all the usual parts of a Roman bathing establishment, which were arranged much on the same system as a modern Turkish bath. Not only is this block of great importance in itself, but it has under-

volume of which was reviewed in the *Antiquary* for May, 1903, have now been issued. We gladly call attention to this excellent and laudable republication of a most useful book of reference, enlarged and corrected in the light of modern research. The work should be in the hands of all ecclesiologists.



Five miles from Milton Abbey, Dorset, writes the Rev. Herbert Pentin, the Vicar, is an ancient hamlet, situated in a beautiful valley, called Liscombe. It now consists of but one or two houses, the little Norman church known as "Liscombe Chapel," and an old monastic barn. The chapel is worthy

of special attention. This little building, built principally of flint, stone, and large blocks of hard chalk, is entire, and consists of chancel and nave divided by a handsome Transition-Norman arch with massive rounded columns. It measures in all over 40 feet in length, and about 15 feet in breadth (the chancel being over 17 feet long, and the nave more than 25 feet). The main walls are nearly 2 feet 6 inches thick. The east window and the two other chancel windows are Norman, with some later work inserted. There is a record that in the north-east corner of the chancel there was "a beautiful niche, 8 feet high, with a crocketed canopy," for the statue of the patron saint of the church (tradition says St. Mary the Blessed Virgin). This niche has now disappeared. The ancient windows in the nave have perished, with the exception of a small rectangular late Tudor window in the west end of the building, and the old west doorway has also disappeared.

But the chapel of Liscombe has been desecrated for a long time. The nave of it is now used as a bakehouse (there is a large open grate, oven, and chimney in the centre), and the chancel is used as a log-house. A flight of stone stairs has been erected in the chancel which leads to the bedrooms over the bakehouse and log-house. The bedrooms have been ceiled, and the whole interior of the little church has been white-washed (including the handsome chancel-arch). The plaster ceiling, however, is breaking down in places, and damp is coming through the walls. The roof of the building is of thatch, and modern windows have been inserted in the nave, and a modern doorway erected at the west end of the chapel. An ancient sundial has also been inserted in the west wall. And the whole building, of course, is "haunted."



The writer of the foregoing note, the Rev. H. Pentin, has written, in pamphlet form, a careful and well illustrated account of *The Abbey Church of Milton*, one of the three Dorset minsters of non-cathedral rank, but all of Saxon and Royal foundation—Milton, Sherborne, and Wimborne. The pamphlet is published at Blandford by Mr. Henry Shipp, at the modest price of twopence.

The Archdeacon of Sarum, in a charge which he lately delivered to the clergy in his archdeaconry, called attention to the mischief often wrought to the fabrics of churches by the unchecked growth of ivy, and gave the following striking example:

"The church of Great Durnford in this archdeaconry is undergoing repair. Mr. Ponting, of Marlborough, is the architect, and he has reported as follows: 'As regards the tower, I cannot too strongly enforce the necessity for eradicating the ivy, which, being the growth of centuries, has a special interest, but is causing great injury to the structure. . . . It has grown into and bulged out the masonry to the extent of 8 inches, and from the south side it spreads over the whole tower. I am aware that a strong local feeling exists in favour of retaining this ivy, but it must be clearly understood that this can only be indulged in at the expense of the tower.'"

We hope the warning may not be without effect. Other archdeacons and Church dignitaries might do good service by thus calling attention to the ruin too often brought about by a foolish unwillingness to interfere with the supposed picturesqueness of effect produced by the clinging masses of ivy, which are really of deadly destructiveness.



The issue of the *Builder* for July 2 was unusually interesting to antiquaries. It opened with an illustrated article on the old church of Chingford, Essex. The roof of the nave and south aisle of the venerable fabric fell in last February, the melancholy ruin being due to the absurd manner in which ivy had been allowed to work its destructive will without check or hindrance for many years past. Another item in the same issue of interest to London topographers was the first part of a paper, with sundry plans, on "Trafalgar Square, West Strand (north side), and around St. Martin's Church, Leicester Square; and Local Improvements in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Anne, Soho, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields Parishes, 1801-1900." This was concluded in the *Builder* of July 9, which also contained an article, with plans, elevation and section, on "The Orthodox Cathedral of Famagusta, Cyprus,"

a building of uncertain age, at present in a very ruinous condition.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. R. Sewell read a paper on the connection between Rome and India, which can be traced, to some extent, by means of the Roman coins discovered in various parts of our great dependency. Mr. Sewell had drawn up lists of Roman coins found in India, so far as he had been able to trace them. The only Consular coins mentioned were a number of silver denarii, found in the Hazara district of the Punjab in 1898 or 1899. The practice of hoarding appears to have been useful in the preservation of coins, and it may be hoped that the last of the hoards has not yet been discovered. In Mr. Sewell's list there are entries such as "a pot full," "a great many in a pot," "500 found in an earthen pot," and a crowning find amounting to "five coolie loads." Many coins had been found in a district from which the Romans imported beryls—stones of which they were particularly fond.

Mr. Maclellan Mann, F.S.A. Scot., contributed to the *Glasgow Herald* of July 9 a long and interesting article on the sequence in types of Scottish prehistoric pottery, chiefly in reference to the recent discovery in Wigtownshire of a sepulchral urn and associated relics, found near a curious collection of small white quartz pebbles.

Among other recent newspaper articles of archaeological interest and importance we may note a long report on "The Excavations of the Roman Forum" during the last six months, dealing especially with the value of *bucchero* ware as an indication of date, in the *Times* of July 4; a long article on M. Martel's recent visit to the Mendip caverns, in the *Manchester Guardian* of July 11; and an article by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, in the *Globe* of July 2, entitled "The oldest Court in Europe," describing some of the most recent wonders unearthed at Knossos, in Crete, under the supervision of Dr. Evans.

A small exhibition of considerable historic interest was opened at Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, on July 7, under the auspices of

a committee of management containing the names of many well-known scholars. The exhibits covered the whole field of Scottish history, and included the spurs and stirrups of Robert Bruce, and a battle-axe which bears his name; claymores, pikes, broadswords, crossbows, and a caltrop; some relics of Mary, Queen of Scots; a portrait of George Wishart, and a curious old musical psalter; George Heriot's "loving-cup"; the lace-edged handkerchief of Charles I., and the silver-embroidered cap which he wore on the scaffold; together with many memorials of later days.

The annual meeting of the Library Association will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on August 30, 31, and September 1. The president will be Dr. Thomas Hodgkin.



English Society during the Wars of the Roses.

BY ALICE E. RADICE, D.Sc.

IN the following pages it is proposed to examine briefly the main conditions of the social life of the English people during the third quarter of the fifteenth century; in the first place as regards the baronage and landed interest, and in the second place as regards the burgesses of the towns. The history of a people can scarcely be adequately or suggestively treated unless account is taken of the social condition of the various classes, of their habits and customs, their thoughts, and their ideals. For this purpose we must look for information to the records of the time, and we must enter sympathetically into those contemporary feelings and ideas which influenced the daily life of the men and women of the age. The more important the period that is under consideration, the more necessary it is to realize the ordinary life of the people if we would get in touch with the forces that are changing the nation's history. The period of the Wars of the Roses could never be understood by a mere study of the

battles and sieges or the aims of the opposing factions. The importance of the period really lies in the vast social forces which impelled the Civil Wars. The wars hastened and intensified the social changes which were impending, and eventually they produced important effects on English life.

The chief feature of the period is clearly the transition that is witnessed from mediæval to modern society. No hard and fast line can be drawn between the Mediæval and the Modern Age, but if any period in English history can be taken as marking the close of one era and the commencement of another, it is that during which the dynasties of Lancaster and York carried on their desperate struggle. At the beginning of the wars we are still in the world of the Middle Ages, and during them we may see the last great outburst of the spirit of mediævalism. England was not, as now, one great body politic. Private interests, the interests of classes and families, were everywhere paramount. Corporate and local jealousies flourished. Native warred against alien, town against country, class against class. The baronage showed itself more independent than ever; municipal patriotism was at its highest point; the Church retained much of her old influence, and all her outward splendour. But at the close of the wars everything had changed. The English baronage was crushed and humiliated; all the romance and chivalry connected with its name, all its independence and strength, passed from henceforth out of the nation's life. The Church prepared for her downfall by connecting herself more closely with the Royal power; the Royal power itself began to show those absolutist tendencies which were soon to become characteristic of the English monarchy. Municipal patriotism could not flourish under the new conditions, and the great history of the English towns, a history full, indeed, of narrowness and prejudice, but also full of great political conceptions, became a thing of the past. The old municipal idea vanished; the idea of national unity and power took its place.

We see before us the dawn of a new era, the first faint beginnings of modern England. During this period much decays, and much is being gradually transformed; but if we care to look below the surface we may trace

all through the somewhat gloomy scenes the signs of growth towards better things. We see not only the passing away of mediæval society, but also the commencement of modern society. In the towns we see the growth of a sturdy middle class with new ideas and new aspirations, the class which was destined to make England rich by trade and commerce. We see certain of the barriers between classes becoming less defined; we see in the literature of the day the first quickenings of the spirit of national enthusiasm. Unfortunately we may also discern the beginnings of the modern antagonism between capital and labour, between the class that pays wages and the class that receives them. The yeoman begins to change into the tenant farmer. The journeyman finds that he can only rise to be a master under very favourable conditions, and a new permanent class of skilled artisans subsisting on money wages is formed. Above all, we are confronted at the close of the period with the first signs of the pauper problem. We seem to be at the meeting-point of the mediæval and the modern world.

The Wars of the Roses hastened the decay of mediæval society, but they were the result rather than the cause of the factors which were making for decay. Some time before the commencement of the wars new forces were forming themselves which tended to disorder and disruption. The old system of feudalism had disappeared; but there had sprung up a later and spurious feudalism which established a new relation between lord and retainer, and which aimed not so much at local independence as at personal aggrandizement and profit. The old feudal idea was that a lord granted lands to his tenants on condition of military service. But now tenure by military service had ceased to be important. In its place we have the system of "livery," by which a great lord kept armies of dependents who lived at his board, and wore his livery and in their turn devoted themselves to his service. Even the lesser lords would have 200 or 300 retainers, while the great lords had many more, for knights and their retainers would bind themselves to some greater lord. In this way huge squadrons of fighting men were formed ready to take up arms for any cause at any time. The

existence of these bands of retainers was dangerous to public order, for the followers of one lord would quarrel with those of another, and in a moment the whole countryside would be in an uproar. The practice of "maintenance" made matters worse, and added a new element to the forces of disorder. This was a system by which lords protected their retainers in the law-courts against the consequences of their misdeeds. It was dangerous for an ordinary person to go into court against the defendant of some great lord, and it was also quite useless. The result was to break down the judicial system of the country and to give free course to private war. A state of things existed in which it was impossible to secure justice against a great man.*

Added to all this, the cessation of the French wars had let loose on the country bands of professional soldiers with no occupation and ready for any mischief. Some of them joined the ranks of retainers grouped round some great lord; others formed themselves into bands of dangerous highwaymen. The roads were so unsafe that men journeyed together in companies. The coasts were infested by pirates, and harmless persons walking near the shore were sometimes captured and held to ransom. There was private war within the country between Englishmen and Englishmen, and there was private war outside the country between Englishmen and Frenchmen. The *Cely Papers* well show the state of insecurity at sea. We read of piracies and hostilities by no means confined to the subjects of the two powers nominally at war.† We are told of an English ship being chased by two Frenchmen near Calais, and of another pursued by the Scots between Calais and Dover. In England itself society was in a state of turmoil. Murders and robberies were things of everyday occurrence. The central Government had no authority, and local anarchy prevailed throughout the country. The prestige of the kingly house was gone. Henry VI. was esteemed but not obeyed, and there was present a man whose

claim to the throne was nearly as good as that of Henry himself. The people resented the long French wars and the burden of taxes; they were discontented at the failure of representative institutions and at the weakness of the central power. Throughout the kingdom it was felt in some vague way that a strong King was needed. With such forces at work it was little wonder that a civil war broke out.

Broadly speaking, the Wars of the Roses affected the mass of the people only in a slight and secondary degree. The struggle was primarily one of lords and retainers. Partisanship seems to have stopped short with the class of country gentry, and even this class, judging from the family correspondence of the time, was only spasmodically interested in the conduct and events of the war. As for the 'burgesses of the towns and the farmers of the surrounding country, they seem to have felt little interest in the faction fight then going on. In the whole of the recently-published correspondence of a family of English wool merchants,* there is only one mention of the violent revolutions at the English Court, and public affairs are barely alluded to at all. It is true that many of the towns were nominally Yorkist or Lancastrian, but actually their sympathies were languid. We may see from various town records how reluctantly the towns sent out troops at the order of the reigning Sovereign, how they were continually veering round in their allegiance, and how careful they were to be on the winning side. The actual fighting was done by the nobles and professional soldiers, and practically all the loss of life fell on them. The chief incidents in the war were battles, not sieges, and few of them were fought near towns. We know, indeed, that Peterborough, Boston, and Cambridge were burnt, while Stamford suffered great damage. The peasantry, too, must often have looked helplessly on at the destruction of their crops. This much was inevitable in a civil war. But, roughly speaking, the loss of life and property among the mass of the people was small. It was natural for contemporary chroniclers, absorbed as they were in the political events of the time,

* Justice Paston advises a friend not to go into court against a defendant of the Duke of Norfolk: "If thou do thou shalt have the worse, be the case never so true."—*Paston Letters*, i. 42.

† *I.e.*, France and Burgundy.

* *Cely Papers*, Royal Historical Society, Camden, Third Series, vol. i.

to think that the whole people was likewise absorbed. But it takes a good deal to bring about a national upheaval, and beyond a vague wish for a stronger King, the bulk of the nation was careless as to the result of the wars.

During this last era of the Middle Ages the different classes of English society stand out more or less distinct from one another. There are signs of a more frequent drawing together of classes by intermarriage and other means; but the modern fusion of class was still practically unknown, and the main classes of nobles, gentry, townsmen, and peasants, were quite distinct. The clergy were sharply separated off from the laity, the town from the country, the great nobles from the lesser landowners. But in every class certain changes were impending which tended to break down some of the old barriers between class and class, and to bring about a new conception of society.

The great lords still monopolized the chief offices of State, and much of the land of the country was in their hands. They possessed great influence at Court, and they ruled over their own domains like small kings. The grades of rank among the nobility and gentry were numerous, and no idea of them can be obtained from the arbitrary estimates of expenditure suitable for different ranks given to us in the Black Book of Edward IV. There does not appear to have been any fixed proportion of property for each grade. It was not the rank of a lord that determined the amount of his property; it was rather the amount of his property that determined his rank, or, rather, the exact degree of influence and power which was at his command. Warwick was only an Earl, but his wealth and power were equal to those of a Duke or Marquis. The growing multiplication of dignities weakened the political power of the baronage by causing family rivalries and jealousies. Private war flourished exceedingly. The feud between the Nevilles and Percies kept the North in an uproar; in the West Lord Bonville and the Earl of Devon fought continuously, while the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Lord of Berkeley carried on a struggle for fifty-eight years. Everywhere we read of violence and disorder. A thousand men with guns assaulting a manor-

house was an event taken as a matter of course.* Arms were taken up to enforce legal claims or to avenge real or imaginary injuries. The *Paston Letters* show us the terrors of a journey from Norwich to the capital, for the Duke of Norfolk and his armed retainers were a constant source of fear.

The power of the great lords was felt everywhere, and causes were at work tending towards a sharper separation between them and the country gentry. The two classes of nobility and gentry must have had many interests in common, but the customs of livery and maintenance and the fortification of dwelling-houses were gradually severing these interests. Although the great Baron was no longer locally independent, he could be king in his own castle; he could fortify it without and make it splendid within. He could no longer exact military service from his vassals, but he could surround his person with armies of retainers always ready to do his bidding. With their help he could overawe the King's judges at the assizes and decide any lawsuit in his own interest. He could constitute himself the champion of all who wished for his championship, and protect them from just punishment. He could take possession of disputed lands, and silence those who had a better claim. All this was bound to create a gap between the rich baron and the poor knight or squire.

The household books and rolls of accounts of these great nobles give us a good idea of their domestic economy. There were many domestic departments, and each was organized under its own officers. Every inmate of the household received daily his allowance of food, light, and fuel, and his livery of clothing at stated intervals. Everything was done on an enormous scale, and the great nobles lived in much the same style as the King. Their households were on the same plan; their officers had the same titles; their warrants ran in the same form; the discipline enforced and the rules of etiquette were similar. The Earl of Northumberland had his Council, by whose advice he enacted his domestic laws and all the trivial rules and regulations which

* Lord Molyns attacked John Paston's Manor of Gresham "to the number of a thousand persons arrayed in manner of war."—*Paston Letters*, i, 106.

were thought to be necessary for the due ordering of a great household. The head officers were gentlemen by birth, for servants and horses were kept for their use, and their table in the great hall was called the knights' table. When a noble moved from one of his castles to another, he was accompanied by a huge following of servants and baggage. He was attended by his chaplain, by his steward, treasurer, and chamberlain, by his clerks and squires, his grooms and pages, his cup-bearers and carvers. Many of the most powerful nobles lived, indeed, in greater splendour than the King himself. Henry VI. was often reduced to the very depths of poverty. The Royal jewels were always in pawn, and, as Cade had said in his proclamation, "The King is so set that he may not pay for his own meat and drink, and he oweth more than any King of England ought."

Each of these great nobles lived in a kind of fortified manor-house, which seems to have formed a connecting-link between the feudal castle and the Tudor manor. Warwick Castle is a good example of this period of transition in domestic architecture. Externally, it has all the appearance of a fortress, with its massive walls, its towers and battlements, its bastions and portcullis; within, the grand entrance-hall and the magnificent series of apartments resemble the interior of an Elizabethan manor.

The whole life of a noble's household still centred round the great hall. It was the chief room in the house, and all the other chambers and offices were grouped round it. Every inmate of the household had his seat at one or other of the long tables which filled the hall. Dinner was taken at twelve, and supper at four or five. The ceremonies necessary to a great feast are described at length in various fifteenth-century MSS. We are told exactly how a table was to be laid, how the soup was to be served, how the pies were to be opened, and how the different kinds of fish and meat had to be carved. In one curious MSS. the carver is directed to cut the skin off boiled meats and to carve carefully, "especially for ladies, for they be soon angry, for their thoughts be soon changed."* There was much extravagance

in eating and drinking, and hospitality was practised on a large scale. We are told that when the Earl of Warwick came to London he kept such a house that "six oxen were eaten at a breakfast and every tavern was full of his meat, for who that had any acquaintance in that house he should have as much sodden and roast as he might carry upon a long dagger."* But quality of food was considered as much as quantity, and the recipes given in fifteenth-century cookery-books give us some idea of the luxurious cookery of the age. Men liked their dishes strongly seasoned, and such condiments as pepper, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, garlic, galingale, vinegar, verjuice, and wine, are always appearing where we would least expect them. The recipe for roast partridge was as follows: "Take a partridge and slay him in the nape of the head with a feather; dress him, lard him, and roast him as thou dost a pheasant in the same wise. And serve him forth, then sauce him with wine, powder of ginger and salt, and set it in a dish on the fire till it boil; then cast powder of ginger thereon and cut him so; or else eat him with sugar and mustard."† The *menu* of the feast given on the occasion of the installation of the Bishop of Ely (John Morton)‡ is interesting, and it has also some curious examples of "sotelties." These were confections of sugar and pastry bearing some reference to the occasion of the feast, and coming at the end of each course. Sometimes they were of a huge size, representing, for example, the interior of an abbey church, with its various altars, or elaborate sylvan and hunting scenes. Sometimes the reference conveyed in the "soteltie" to the hero of the feast was hardly flattering. At Archbishop Neville's banquet one of the subtelties represented a doctor of divinity being led into his pulpit by a demon.

Other fifteenth-century MSS. give us a complete picture of the daily life of a noble. We may see exactly how his officials and servants were expected to behave. We may watch him rise and dress, feast in the hall with his companions, go to chapel, retire and undress for the night. We may see his

* Stowe, *Annales*, fol. 411.

† *Two Fifteenth-Century Cookery Books*, p. 110 (Early English Text Society).

‡ *Arnold's Chronicle*, fol. 238-241.

* *The Boke of Keruyng* (Early English Text Society).

attendants wait on him, notice how they comb his hair and prepare his water for washing; how they warm his stomacher, put on his "pety cote," get ready his slippers; how they lay his table, arrange his guests, and carve his dishes. We may notice the strict order that was observed in the precedence of ranks and the curious way in which the quantity of food and drink given to each inmate of the household was regulated according to his or her rank. My lord and lady would be expected to eat much more than the squire who attended upon them, while in the Northumberland household the nursery breakfast was larger than that given to the nurses and servants. But there was always plenty of food and drink for all, and although comfort, as we understand the word, was rare, it was less rare than in the preceding century. The beds were comfortable; they were stuffed with down or rabbits' fur, and well supplied with linen and pillows. Carpets were occasionally used, but the floors were still generally spread with rushes. Washhandstands were used, and were sometimes placed in the bedrooms. Baths seem only to have been taken in cases of sickness, or occasionally after a long journey. The Black Book of Edward IV. shows us that even the King only used a foot-bath, for we are told that "this barber shall have every Saturday at night, if it please the King, to cleanse his head, legs, or feet, and for his shaving, two loaves, one pitcher wine; and the usher of the chamber ought to testify if this is necessarily dispended or not."* The household regulations of the Duchess of York, mother of Edward IV., give us some notion of the ideas of the time as to how a noble lady should occupy herself during the day. The Duchess was to rise at seven and hear matins. She was then to dress herself for the day and hear Mass in her chamber. When Mass was finished she was to take something to "recreate nature." This was her breakfast, but it does not seem to have been a very regular or plentiful meal. After it she was to go to chapel and remain there till dinner, which was at eleven on "eating days," and at twelve on fast days. After dinner the Duchess was to give audience on business matters, then

sleep for a quarter of an hour, and then pray till the first peal of vespers, when she could drink ale or wine "at her pleasure." When she had finished drinking she was to go again to chapel. After vespers came supper, and then the Duchess could dispose herself to be familiar with her gentlewomen. This seems to have been her only time for light conversation, but it did not last long, for an hour before going to bed she was to take a cup of wine and then retire into her privy closet to pray. She was to be in bed by eight o'clock.

These rules were probably rather ideal, and cannot be taken as typical of the occupations of ladies of high birth. They did not now rise so early or pray so much, and they devoted a great part of their time to hunting, hawking, and dancing. Both men and women, indeed, rose much later than they had formerly done. As a consequence of this they went later to bed, and towards the end of the century the practice had established itself of taking what was called a "rere-supper," or banquet, at eight or nine o'clock. All through the fifteenth century one notices an increasing luxury and extravagance in living among the nobles and gentry. It was an age of rather crude materialism. Men cared mainly for eating and drinking and outward show. It is not amongst the baronage that we must look for the beginnings of modern ideas and modes of thought. The period of usefulness of the English baronage had come to an end, and it is doubtful whether the great lords could have continued to act as efficient leaders of the people. The Wars of the Roses solved the problem, and a new and altogether different class of nobles was formed. The Tudor nobility was a very different thing from the mediæval baronage; it had neither the same capacity for evil nor the same capacity for good. The changes which were gradually brought about during the closing years of the fifteenth century proved permanent, and the main characteristics of the old English baronage have never again reappeared.

The country gentry were at this time not behindhand in taking upon themselves public office. Indeed, in this respect they played on a smaller scale much the same part as the great lords. The latter aspired to high offices and to favour at Court; the country gentle-

* *Ordinances for the Regulation of the Royal Household*, p. 85 (Society of Antiquaries).

man looked forward to becoming a sheriff or justice of the peace, or even a knight of the shire. His domestic economy followed much the same lines as that of the great baron. It appears to have been very elaborate, considering his wealth and position, for he kept a great many servants and dependents. But many of these servants were poor relations, and to these food and clothing only would be given. Food was cheap, and the household of a squire was mainly supported from the produce of his estate. Nearly all landowners were at this time mere landlords living on their rents, and concerned in the produce of the soil merely as consumers. There were, however, exceptions. The Nevilles were among the greatest wool-growers of the kingdom, while some of the lesser landowners seem to have been traders.

(To be continued.)



The Church Libraries of King's Lynn.

BY THOMAS E. MAW.

IN the Stanley Public Library at King's Lynn may be seen a collection of books locally known as the St. Margaret's Church Library.

There is a similar collection in the Norwich Public Library, but that goes by the name of the Corporation Library. Whether the following record of the history of the former Library will prove it to be misnamed matters little; the chief concern should now be the proper care of the books (1,882) that are left. Mackerell, in his *History of King's Lynn*, mentions a Library being founded at the chapel of St. Nicholas in 1617, but the first record I have found of this is in the Corporation Hall Book under the date January 24, 1619:

Mr. Maior and the Aldermen agreed that Eight pounds heretofore left by Gabriell Barber Mr. of the Lottery holden in this Towne shall be bestowed upon buyinge of Bookes toward the furnyshinge of a newe Library lately made in St. Nicholas' Chappell.

This beautiful church is a chapel of ease to the parish church (St. Margaret's). I

have seen no other record of this Library, excepting inscriptions on the title-pages of books showing that they were given to St. Nicholas', until nearly a hundred years later. The next and succeeding entries refer to St. Margaret's Church.

From the Hall Book, August 9, 1631:

Itt is agreed that a convenient place shall be appointed where to place a Library in St. Margaret's Church.

23 September, 1631.—Mr. Mayor hath brought Twenty Pounds whereof Tenne Pounds is of the gift of M^{rs} Joane Atkin widowe and the other Tenne pounds of the gift of M^r Thomas Atkin . . . to be ymployed in the buyinge of Bookes towards the furnyshinge of a Library begun to be erected at St. Margarets Church and itt is ordered by M^r Mayor and y^e common Councillors with the consent of Francis Parlet Esquire Recorder beyng here present That the said M^r Mayor during the tyme of his Mayoralty shall be the sole Treasurer of the said Library and M^r Recorder for the tyme beyng together with . . . shall from time to time order and dispose £20 and other moneys desks and other things . . . as they in their wisdome shall think fitt.

On November 4, 1631, it was ordered "that Fifty Pounds shall be bestowed by the Mayor and Burgesses towards the furnishing with bookes of the Library in St. Margaretts Church," and on the 17th of the following month the sum of £3 was "bestowed freely by the Mayor and Burgesses as an addition to their former benevolence."

We now come to the first record of the books purchased or given. This is a manuscript on vellum (11½ by 8½ inches), bound in calf. It has the following title-page:

S. P. Q. Lennæ—Regis
Bibliothecam instruendi Codicem
hunc, ut pro Indice sit, amoris
et observantiæ ergo D.D.
Johannes Arrowsmith
S. Theol: Baccalaureus,
ibidem servus Jesu
Christi in
Evangelio.

This John Arrowsmith was minister of St. Nicholas Chapel from 1630.

The following entry in the Hall Book, dated September 17, 1641, preserves the name of him who may be regarded as the first librarian:

This day y^t is Ordered that forty shillings shal be paid and given M^r Dunne for his Paynes taken [and] to be taken in settinge downe in a Reportory booke fo

y^e Library (heretofore given by Mr. Arrowsmith) the names of all Bookes given wth y^e Givers Names theare. To be paid by y^e Chamberlyn.

The frontispiece is interesting, and is here reproduced (Fig. 1):

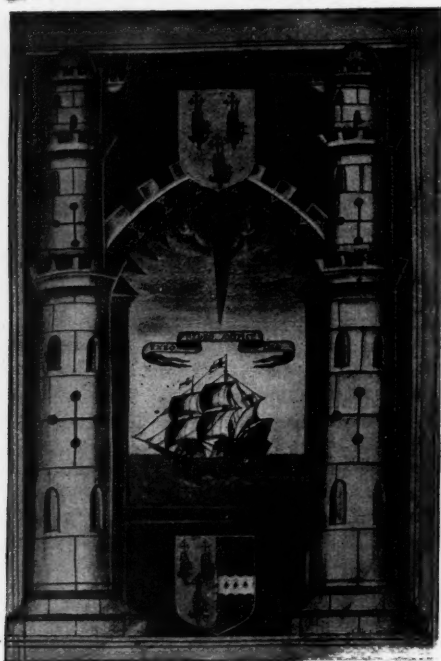


FIG. 1.

On p. iv, opposite Fig. 2, the following is written:

Ad Lectorem.
Lawrel is ever greene and so is Praise.
Come. Give and Live for ever in this Baies.
[SIR] HAMOND LE STRANGE.

And also:

Pro Benefactoribus quorum nomina
Sequenti Lauro inscripta sunt
votum Jo: Arrowsmith.

The tree and leaves are coloured brown and green, and the fruits are in gold.

A very beautifully written page gives a record of the situation of the Library:

In the yeare | of the Maioraltie | of M^r John Percival |
[1631] the Chamber | over the North porch | of

St. Margaretts Church was | fitted for the use of a
Librarie at the | costes and charges of the said Maior
| and Burgesses.

The following page records the gifts, amounting to £73, above mentioned, "which three summes of £73 were laid out in the Bookes following from page 1st to the 11th."

The list of books is written in a fine large hand, and the number of volumes purchased amounts to 217. Amongst these (principally patristic) were a Sarum Missal (1529), now in the church and in very bad condition, and *Purchas His Pilgrimes*. As the donations set out on the seven pages following (comprising 102 volumes) are not dated, they were probably received at the foundation. Amongst them is the following:

Given by Elizabeth Soame widdowe
A Table and Two Chaires.

The Corporation were evidently much interested in their new venture, and the following entry in the Hall Book, under date January 31, 1637, although reminding one of Burke's joke on seeing a locked book-case: "Ah! I see, Locke 'On the Human Understanding'" shows that the Corporation were fully alive to the frailty of human nature and its possible effects upon their Library.

Itt is this daie ordered that M^r Bassett the towne Chamberlaine shall cause the Locke of the Librarie at St. Margaretts to be taken of and a faire new Locke with six new keyes . . . sett one.

The next entry would seem to show that the Library was appreciated, as there was already one table for the readers' use:

16 July, 1638.—It is ordered that 20^s shal be given to Mr. Boston for his Payns for makinge and wrightinge a Table for y^e Towne Librarie. To be paid by y^e Chamberleyn.

From 1636 to 1641 the gifts are dated, and record the receipt of forty volumes, making a total of 359. The writing is no longer so bold and fine, the work of registering the gifts being carried out by various hands, in some cases probably by the donors themselves.

The Library was probably a lending library, and the possession of a key would entitle the owner (and probably his friends) to borrow books. The privilege of granting keys was retained by the Corporation, as the following entry shows:

This day [November 8, 1641] it is ordered that M^r Hammond Le Strange shall have a key to the Library in St. Margaretts Church.

The Library, like the churches, was now entering upon a period of distress; but, unlike the churches, it had to avoid the clutches of its friends.

This day [September 2, 1644] M^r Maior for the time beinge and the Church Wardens for the time beinge are desired to have a care of the Library and



FIG. 2.

to call in those books w^{ch} are now missing & noe books are afterwards to be taken out by any whatsoever.

And, again, on April 11, 1645:

Whereas of late, there have been severall books lost out of the Library at St. Margaretts by lending the same to severall whoe have nott restored them agayne whereby the said Library is much decayed for prevention where of for future tymes (by and with the consent of M^r John Bradford nowe one of the Churchwardens there) Itt is this day ordered & agreed that

the said M^r John Bradford shall have the care and regard of the said Library and bookes nowe therein. . . . And shall be liable to make good the Costes wh. shall happen to be made by lending any of the said bookes. And shall have for his care and paynes therein 20^s p. ann. quarterly to be paid by the Chamberlyn of this Burgh for the tyme beyng. And to that purpose that none shall have any keys of the said Library butt the ministers of this Corporation and they to accompt to the said M^r Bradford for such bookes as they shall use they having first obtained license from the Mayor for the borrowynge of books.

Although there was now a salaried officer, the old order (or disorder) seems to have continued. There may have been a temporary improvement, but the following resolution in the Hall Book on March 8, 1657, shows that during twelve years things had gone from bad to worse:

Whereas complaint is made unto this house that the Library being at St. Margaretts is at present in some disorder and that severall bookes are lost or taken out to the prejudice and losse of the said bookes. It is thereupon this day ordered that M^r Huggins and M^r Johnson Ministers within this Burrough be desired to draw up some orders to be from henceforth observed . . . as well about placing and ordering of the bookes there and about any other thing that may concern the same. And that care be taken for the calling in of all such keyes as are now abroad w^{ch} are not in the hands of the present ministers or of M^r John Bradford the keeper of that Library and that the said M^r Bradford be ordered forthwth to call in all such bookes as are now lent out. And that noe bookes be from henceforth be lent out or carried forth out of that Library by any person whatsoever without an order of this house. And that this order be entered in the booke belonging to the said library.

The book mentioned may be the "Reportory Book," but if so, the order is not entered; I have seen no other book, excepting three manuscript catalogues to be mentioned later.

On December 16, 1661, the usher appointed to the Grammar School is appointed Librarian, and the two offices went together for more than a century. One entry, April 28, 1682, orders "y^t the Library Keeper shall be allowed the usual sallary and other profit," and on August 29, 1732, orders "that the usual sallary of forty shillings be allowed him." There are also various entries in the Hall Books of "books for the Library being brought in to the Hall"; but on February 23, 1670, there is the less pleasing record of

books being taken away, not to be brought in again.

And hee [the librarie keeper] is further desired that hee together wth y^e Churchwardens would take care to give an acct to this house what bookes are nowe in y^e librarie and also what bookes are wanting and likewise that a new lock be sett upon y^e dore that soe y^e ymbeselling of y^e said bookes may be prevented.

This plain speaking seemed to have little effect, for the sad tale goes on :

It is this day [December 4, 1674] ordered That a view be taken of the Library . . . to see in what condition the books there are now in and if any be wanting to know what are become of them and how the same may be had againe.

A year later a committee was appointed to attend to the Library, "and the chamberlaine to take care the Library chamber be cleaned out, and if they se cause that new Lockes and Keis be placed on the doores."

From the time of the last dated donation to the large additions in and about 1714, 144 volumes had been received, making a total of 503 volumes in the Library. This number had, of course, been considerably affected by the "ymbeselling" discussed by the Corporation in 1674.

Amongst the books were :

North's Plutarch (1603).
One faire English Bible (black letter, seventeenth century). Now in the church, and in anything but "faire" condition.
Waltoni Biblia Polyglotta (1659), "given by the Maior and Burgesses."
Munster's Cosmographia.
Castelli Lexicon Heptaglotton.
De Lyra Commentaria (1497).
Nuremberg Chronicle (1493), "to the Maior and Burgesses for their Library."
Florio's Montaigne (1632).

The following entries are curious :

Simon Blencham D^r of Physick gave A Sceleton don by Himself; and A Case.

N.B. The Skeleton above given by D^r Blencham being decayed & broken Another was presented to y^e new Library by M^r Gooch Whaites 1715 done by h^{im}selfe.

The "skeleton" and its fine oak case are now in the Museum.

On May 7, 1708, a resolution of the Corporation that certain members "inspect and inquire into the Condition of the Library at St. Margarets And w^h Bookes are missing And to consider methods for better preserv-

ing and looking after them," . . . shows a renewed interest, which was probably due to Dr. Bray's "Act for the better Preservation of Parochial Libraries in that Part of Great Britain called England" (1709). On September 26, 1712, and again on the 17th of the following month, practically the same resolution was passed; on the latter occasion orders were given for binding books.

On September 6, 1714, we come to a change in the location of the Library.

Ordered that . . . be a Comittee to inspect antient Library bookes and to consider of a proper place to erect a new Library in St. Margaretts Church to receive the handsome Legacy of Books left by Doctor Thurlyn dec^d and adding the old ones to them and that they putt out the same to workemen and consider the properest means of ordering the s^d Library.

The Rev. Tho. Thurlyn late President of St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge and Rector of Gaywood [adjoining King's Lynn] having by his will given all his Books at Cambridge & Gaywood . . . consisting of 179 fol. 84 4^{tos} 178 8^{vos} & 12^{mos} in all 441 vol: estimated at Clx£.

There is no list of these books, nor of those purchased out of the moneys mentioned by Mackerell :

After the Corporation had got the Faculty for building a new Library, several worthy Townsmen . . . raised several Hundred Pounds by a Voluntary Subscription to buy Books to be deposited therein: At which time Lord Townshend, Baron of King's Lynn, gave the sum of Fifty Pounds; and Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Charles Turner did each of them give the sum of Twenty Five Pounds. . . .

The faculty for the new Library is thus set out in the "Reportory Book":

. . . And this place over the North Porch of St. Margaretts Church was not large enough & by reason of its moist & damp Situation had been very prejudiciall to such Books . . . they have desired leave to place the same in an useless corner at the South-west end of the said Church adjoining to the high Steeple.

And the Lord Bishop of Norwich, "being willing to encourage soe good a design," granted the faculty on condition that no inconvenience was caused "to any of the parishioners in their attendance on the divine offices."

It was probably at this time that the fine oak book-cases (four are now in the Church and three in the Grammar School) were made (Fig. 3). From 1717 to 1720 there was the

usual annual order of the Corporation respecting the state and better ordering of the Library, and on May 11, 1720, order was made "for paymt of arrears still due to tradesmen and workmen."

The Library at this time was enriched by two handsome gifts—one, from Robert Barker, M.D. (whose portrait, inscribed "Benefactor to this Library," now hangs with those of the undermentioned in the Public Library), amounted to 273 volumes, and

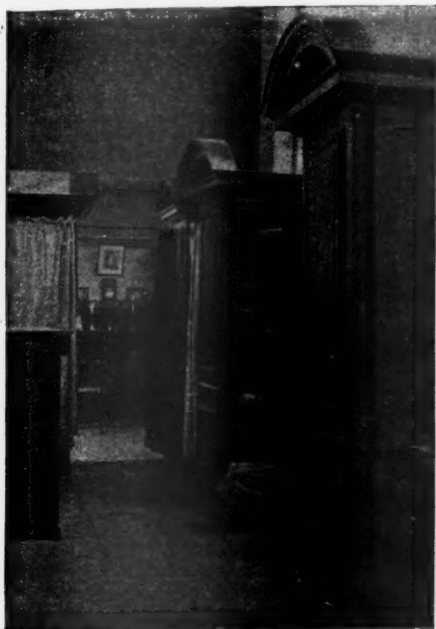


FIG. 3.

the other, from John Horn, M.A. (Master of the Grammar School), consisted of 61 folios, 71 quartos, and 250 octavos and 12mos., as well as 35 volumes at his death. There is also a portrait in the Library inscribed "George Hepburn, M.D.," but there is no record of his having given any books.

When the books at St. Nicholas were brought to St. Margaret's I have not been able to find out, but Mackerell (in 1737) says:

As you cross the Area of the Quire, you come into the South-Isle, where you may entertain your Sight with an agreeable View of divers Curiosities. There it is, that at the East End upon the Partition-Wall which separates the Vestry (now made use of for a Library). . . .

In 1732 Rev. Robert Paine was appointed keeper "at the usual salary of forty shillings" (Mackerell says five pounds), and he is "ordered to make a Catalogue of the Books and to deliver the same to this house with all convenient speed." Four years later a Committee was formed to dispose of duplicates (probably the result of Mr. Paine's catalogue), and to buy other books with the money. In 1746 there is an order "that no one be admitted to have a key to the Library but the Library Keeper."

Somewhat strange to say, the notorious Eugene Aram, who was appointed usher of the Grammar School on February 14, 1758, was not made Library Keeper, the latter office having been held by the Rev. Charles Phelps from 1742 to about 1773. The Library would, however, be a paradise for one whose "nights were intensely studious." He was in Lynn until his arrest, "probably at the end of August or beginning of September" (Beloe). Mr. Phelps seems to have been an ideal Librarian, for there are frequent references to improvements carried out at his suggestion. Doors were made to the "Classes"—*i.e.*, to the book-cases now in the Grammar School, damaged books attended to, and a "Stud Work Partition erected," the books "having taken much hurt by the Room being open to the Chancel."

On August 29, 1815, a request from "the Public Subscription Library established about 1797" was sent to the Corporation "for the use of the vacant room at the west end of the School, over the Saturday Market Butchery [where the Charnel Chapel once stood], and to add to it the books belonging to the Corporation which are in the Library belonging to St. Margaret's Church."

From 1715 to 1835 (the last entry) 196 volumes were given, excluding the Barker and Horn collections mentioned.

Amongst them were many very scarce pamphlets, and also an illuminated MS. copy of the Gospels on vellum, which has unfortunately disappeared. There is also an

interesting MS. (6½ by 4 inches) by William Rastrick, the title-page of which is here reproduced (Fig. 4).

There is also a manuscript list of the Freemen of Lynn from 1452 to 1772, with continuation to 1868.

There are three manuscript catalogues left—one by Rev. Munford, 1835, and another by

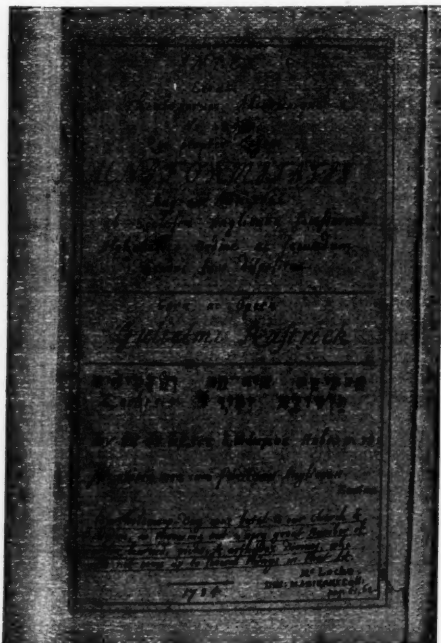


FIG. 4.

the late Rev. Father Wigglesworth, of Lynn, circa 1890; the third is undated, but is perhaps sixty years earlier than Munford. The last migration of the books was from the Church to the room set apart in the Library built by the Corporation in 1884, now the Stanley Public Library.



The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 218.)



VERY important and one of the earliest signs is the "Hoop," the most common form of sign, in fact, before the painted signboard. It was most common in the fourteenth century, and probably existed long before that, since it appears to have been originally derived, like the bush, from the Bacchic insignia, a symbol, representing the crown, of the regal attributes of the rosy god who was:

Sole sovereign of the Ivie-Bush, prime founder of Red Lettices.*

Composed of one or more of the evergreens sacred to Bacchus, it survives in name, not seldom, as a tavern sign of the present day,† sometimes as the "Hope," which is really the old spelling. Roger Brewere dwelt at the Mayden-en-la-Hope in the year 1350; Thomas Culpyn was a "corsor," or horse-dealer, at the Lion-on-the-Hoop in 1383; there was John at Cok-on-the-Hop (Hoop) in 1386; Le Kay (? Key) sur le Hoope in 1391; the Belle on the Hope in Estchepe in 1387; Le Walssheman sur le Hoope in Fleet Street in 1391; the Swanne on the Hoope in Oldefisshestret in 1414; and the Pye on the Hope in Estchepe in the same year.‡ The last surviving instances, apparently, of the sign of the "Cock-on-the-Hoop" were one in Holborn, a sign-board,§ and one of the "Cock-on-Hoop," possibly surviving to-day, in Hanbury Street, Mile End. It is not to be too hastily assumed that the expression "cock-a-hoop" is derived from the tavern sign. According to Halliwell-Phillipps, there seems to have been anciently some mode of confining a cock during a cock-fight within a hoop.||

* Braithwaite's *Strappado for the Divell*, 1615.

† With regard to the employment of signs by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, see the *History of Signboards*, p. i et seq.

‡ Riley's *Memorials of London*, 1868, pp. 264, 480, 489, 497, 524, 598, 599.

§ Vide *The Looker-on*, January, 1795.

|| Halliwell-Phillipps's *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, Act II., note 34.

Certainly, one could name an astonishing number of phrases in common use to-day which have had their origin in the once universally indulged sport of cock-fighting. Gifford, in his notes to Ben Jonson, thinks it originated with the spigot or cock being laid upon the hoop of the barrel, thus allowing the ale to flow without intermission, on occasion of exceptional festivity, but he does not cite a single instance as to such being the custom. Messrs. Farmer and Henley's attempt to explain the phrase from the French *cog à houppé* is no more successful in redeeming it from the obscurity by which it is hedged. Nares thinks the expression is best explained by understanding it as an allusion to the hoop of the drinking-pot, anent which Jack Cade promised, as one of his reforms, that "the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer." Nash, in his *Pierce Penniless*, says: "I believe hoops, on quart-pots, were made that every man should take his hoop and no more." But although they may latterly have served this purpose, like the peg-tankard, originally the hoop seems to have been merely for binding together the staves of which the old wooden quart-pot was made.

The ale-stake seems to have been co-ordinate in its origin with the hoop, the bush, and the long-pole, which was so dangerously suspended over the wayfarer's head, as he traversed the narrow bridle-ways of the City, as to become a matter for the inquisitions of the wardmotes. There is reason to suppose that the ivy or other evergreen attached to this pole, as figured in early MSS., had its origin in the thyrsus-staff of Bacchus, topped with a bunch of ivy-leaves. And this pole certainly seems to have suggested the adjustment of the overhanging sign-board. No taverner was allowed to exhibit a "stake, bearing either his sign or leaves . . . of greater length than seven feet at most."*

* The *Liber Albus*, compiled in 1419, Book III., Part iii., p. 389. The word "ale-hus," pronounced "alus," like "workus" and "backus," is still current in Northamptonshire. The Saxons had their *cala-hus*, or alehouse, and their *cumen-hus*, or inn. A tavern among them was also called a *gest-hus* or *gest-bur*, a house or chamber for the reception of travellers. See Wright's *History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in the Middle Ages*, 1862, p. 75.

A late survival of the ale-stake was to be seen in the custom of suspending the bough of a tree or a bunch of hay outside the unlicensed booths at provincial fairs, to denote the sale of beer; and as to its Anglo-Roman origin, the coincidence is worthy of remark, that the most ancient of the military ensigns of the Romans was that of the *manipulus*, a bundle or wisp of hay fixed to the top of a pole. The hoop of evergreens, separately, but in association with the bush, was in France employed as a sign in the same manner as in England, with the sign-board also suspended from the overhanging stake, as may be seen in an engraving of a wayside inn (Fig. 283) in Lacroix's *France in the Eighteenth Century* (trans., p. 415). Here the ale-stake is used to support the signboard.

A sign, however, does not seem to have been an indispensable accessory of places where wine was sold. Fitz-Stephen, in his *Description of London** at the end of the twelfth century, says that at that time there existed only one public eating-house or cook's shop besides the ships and vaults on the banks of the river where wine was sold.

One of these vaults survived apparently up to within a few years ago in the once-famous Shades Tavern at Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames Street. It was a dank, low room, built out from the old Fishmongers' Hall, divided into compartments overlooking the river, and is said to have been the last of the old taverns that retained that name in London.† This, however, is not quite correct, for there was a King's Head Shades at No. 42, Threadneedle Street in 1879 and there are still three other taverns so named, one of which is in Whitehall. Until the year 1815 the wine sold at the "Shades" at London Bridge was served up, according to ancient custom, in measures from the pipe.‡ Fitz-Stephen's allusion to what must have been imported wines, and other circumstances indicating the scarcity of wine up to the

* The learned Dr. Samuel Pegge, Fitz-Stephen's editor, conceived that "we may challenge any nation in Europe to produce an account of its capital or any other of its great cities at so remote a period."

† See Wheatley's *Cunningham*.

‡ The *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815.

fourteenth century,* point to the rare existence of the wine-tavern sign up to this time, a circumstance owing in part to the provision which the cellars and refectories of the monasteries and of the nobility made for the refreshment of travellers until the Dissolution. Aubrey, for instance, in his MS. collections relating to North Wilts, says that public inns before the Reformation were rare, travellers being entertained at the religious houses three days together if occasion served; while the meetings of the gentry were not in taverns, but in open air, fields, or forests, with hawks and hounds and their bugle-horns.† In the second year of Queen Mary (1554) it was enacted that the number of taverns, or retailers of wine, within the City and Liberty of London should not exceed forty, nor those of Westminster three.‡ But with the last of the Tudors the taverns were a hundred and forty in number, whilst under the Stuart régime—the heyday of the signboard—they had multiplied so rapidly that in London alone there were five hundred. These Stuart taverns are described in the *Somers Collection of Scarce and Curious Tracts*—though it should be remembered that Lord Somers himself was a Whig and partisan of the Revolution—as “dens of filth, tobacco-smoke, roaring songs and roysters,”§ where, in spite of this, women allowed themselves to be entertained, and actually tolerated those freedoms from their admirers described with such startling plainness by contemporary dramatists.

The badges of cognizance and coats of arms of the English and Scottish Kings and dynasties are all more or less perpetuated in the signboard of to-day, and without the chivalry of the Middle Ages interest in the blazonry of the signboard, as an outgrowth of that system of military service which was required of knighthood, would, perhaps, be a more negligible quantity than it is; for, although chivalry itself may be traced to those martial tastes and habits which led the Celtic and Northern nations, generally, to make their fighting prowess the only sources

of honour and distinction, it is owing to the comparative civilization of the feudal system, and to the glorification of the symbols of knighthood under the influence of Christianity, that vassals and retainers in all circumstances adopted the badge of their liege lord as a supreme mark of honour and a symbol of their suzerain's protection. Some astronomical signs may perhaps be traceable to the moon-worship of other nations than that of the Arabs of the pre-Mohammed period. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt goes so far as to attribute the whole scheme of chivalry, as Europe knew it in the Middle Ages, to this “ignorance” period of Arabian history. And if astrology can be held indirectly responsible for those house-signs which are of a celestial character, the East is certainly responsible for astrology—that dragon of superstition upon the neck of which Copernicus finally set his iron heel when he elaborated the true system of the universe.

In speaking of dragons, one is reminded that this fabled monster, as it survives on the signboard of to-day, had its origin in the fact of its having been the ensign of the famous Prince Cadwalladr, from whom Henry VII. was so fond of declaring his descent as to emblazon it upon his coat of arms. Its origin is, of course, apart from its use on the signboard, of the remotest antiquity; but our earliest knowledge of its employment in this country is owing to its having been one of the ensigns adopted in the Roman army, about the time of Trajan, to distinguish the section of a legion known as a cohort. A Dacian dragon is, in fact, to be seen on the east front of the Trajan Column, representing a body made of linen, with spikes or claws at intervals, a head with erect ears and an open mouth, down which the air passed and inflated the body.*

That the custom of employing badges and devices, which afterwards became officially recognised in heraldry, was one of high antiquity is pointed out by the Italian historian Paolo Giovio. So it was with the dragon. He says: “It is a point not to be doubted, that the ancients used to bear crests and ornaments on the helmets and on

* See remarks on this point in *Notes and Queries*, Ninth Series, vol. x., p. 352.

† Chapter ii.

‡ Henry Chamberlain's *History and Survey of London*, 1770, p. 203.

§ Vol. vii., on the *Character of England*.

* *A Description of the Trajan Column*, by John Hungerford Pollen, M.A., 1874.

the shields: for we see this clearly in Virgil, when he made the catalogue of the nations which came in favour of Turnus against the Trojans, in the eighth book of the *Æneid*; Amphiarus then (as Pindar says) at the war of Thebes bore a dragon on his shield. Similarly Statius writes of Capaneus and of Polynices, that the one bore the Hydra and the other the Sphynx," etc.* But the story of the dragon as enshrined in the sagas of the Northern nations, and even before this, as the embodiment of evil, is too long to enter upon here. It is sufficient to know that it was also a sign like the White Horse among the Saxons, and is one of the most ancient heraldic charges in the kingdom, surviving on the signboard of to-day both as the "Red" and the "Green Dragon."

Other signs surviving to-day which are derived from regal blazonry are the White Swan of Edward III., whose motto—

Hay Hay, the whyte Swan,
By God's Soul I am thy man!

—as he gave utterance to it in battle, must often have been a war-cry of terribly ill omen to his enemies. Henry IV. also bore the White Swan. Then, there were the Angel and Trumpet and the White Hart of Richard II.; the Antelope of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VIII.; the Blue Boar of Richard III.; the Gorged or Collared Swan of Henry V.; the Portcullis (or Harrow) and the Red Lion of John of Gaunt, and the Red Lion also as it appertained later to the Stuarts; the Black Bull, Falcon, and Plume of Feathers of Edward IV., and that monarch's favourite bearing of the Three Suns, which survives apparently in the sign of a public-house in New Gravel Lane, E.

Dazzle mine eyes, or do I see three suns!† exclaims Edward at the Battle of Mortimer Cross, in prophetic allusion to the three Kings, beginning with himself, which the House of York furnished to the throne of England, and later he adds:

. . . henceforward I will bear
Upon my target three fair-shining suns.‡

* *Dialogo dell' Imprese militari et amorose*, 1574, p. 9.

† 3 *Henry VI.*, Act III., Scene i.

‡ *Ibid.* The streamers of the Yorkists bore the sign of the Sun.

—a circumstance which is alluded to both by Hall and Holinshed. And successively occur also the Greyhound of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; the Tudor or English Rose; the Cannon of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; the Stuart Lion, the White Horse of Hanover, also the Saxon ensign of Hengist and Horsa, which is still figured in the arms of Kent. The White Rose was suppressed immediately after the Battle of Bosworth Field, and as a sign is now seldom or never encountered.

The arms of the City Guilds have by no means been adequately considered in their connection with many of the London signs, adopted as they very often were by citizens who belonged to those historic fraternities. The Cradle, for instance, of the Basket-makers; the Cupid and Torch of the Glaziers, which I feel sure I have seen in one instance only in the shop of some London glazier, but cannot recall where; the Rainbow of the Dyers; the Sol's Arms, or the Sun in Splendour, of the Distillers, whose supporters are also responsible for the Green Man, the arms also supplying the sign of the Still; the Hand and Hat of the Hatband-makers; the Three Tents or the Royal Tent of the Upholders*; the Three Doves of the Tallow-chandlers; the Adam and Eve, the first fruiterers, of the Fruiterers' Company; the Three Needles (crowned) of the Needle-makers, whence there can be little doubt that we have Threadneedle Street (Stow, indeed, calls it Threeneedle Street); the Three Hanks of Silk of the Silk-throwers; the Maidenhead of the Mercers; the Three Tuns of the Vintners; and so many others that it really seems that all the City companies without exception must, at some time or other, have been called upon by their loyal members to lend their guild insignia for the purposes of the signboard.

(To be continued.)

* The old name for the Upholsterers.



Old West Surrey.*

MISS JEKYLL has turned from the fascinations of gardening to give us a handsome and very attractive antiquarian scrap-book. For some years past Miss Jekyll has been noting, and collecting (where possible), and photographing the relics of old times and old ways of living which are still to be found in that south-west corner of Surrey which she knows

ings and implements in great variety, with descriptive letterpress. The chapters deal with firesides, cottage furniture, ornaments, crockery and table ware, tools and industries, gardens, churchyards, old-time smugglers, the speech, ways, and clothing of old country folk, and other like topics; but it matters little where one opens the volume, for there is interest and attraction on every page. We are very grateful to Miss Jekyll for the work she has done—and done just in time, for year by year it will become increasingly

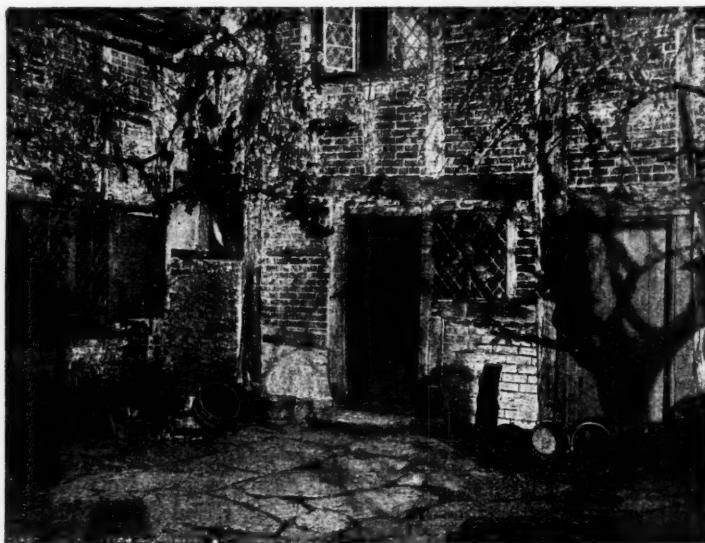


FIG. 1.—DAIRY COURT, UNSTEAD FARM.

so thoroughly. Some of the many articles here pictured and described are still in use, if not in south-west Surrey, at least in other parts of the country, while other things have entirely passed out of use. Miss Jekyll's volume is primarily a picture book. There are 330 pictures of old cottage exteriors and interiors, and of household and farm plenish-

difficult to recover and identify many of these unconsidered trifles of English domestic rural life.

With such a varied feast before us we can only select an item here and there for special mention. Here is a charming picture for example (Fig. 1.) of the Dairy Court, Unstead Farm, a farmhouse built 300 years ago, which is a good example of the use of oak timber in farmhouse building. Some of the other cottages and cottage paved paths pictured are very pleasantly suggestive of the old order and of ancient peace.

Every possible variety of household im-

* *Old West Surrey: Some Notes and Memories.* By Gertrude Jekyll. With 330 illustrations from photographs by the author. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1904. 8vo., pp. xx + 320. Price 13s. net. We are indebted to the publishers for the loan of the blocks illustrating this notice.

plement and furniture, such as is still to be found in not a few cottages, especially in the more secluded country districts, has been photographed by Miss Jekyll, and is re-

“projecting backward into the handle for the left hand. On this is fixed by one of its edges a drum-shaped sheet-iron body, connected with a wide square tube narrowing

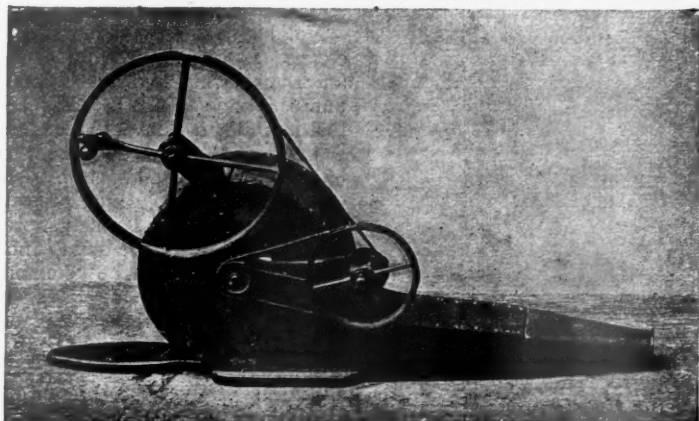


FIG. 2.—WHEEL AND FAN BELLOWS.

produced in these pages. On p. 98 is shown an old pair of bellows with a handsomely turned body and brass nozzle, dating from

into the brass nozzle. Inside the drum is a wheel with floats like a paddle-wheel. The spindle projects beyond the boxing, and has

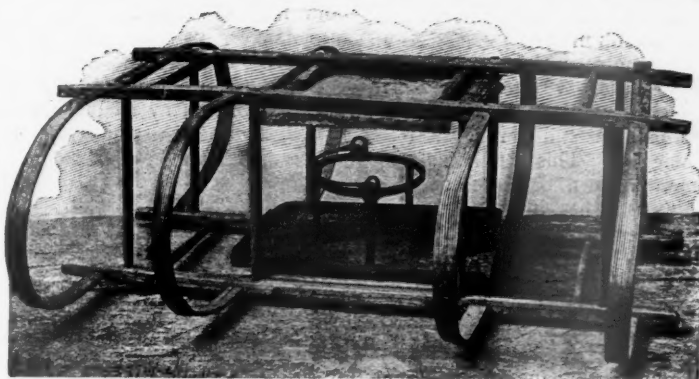


FIG. 3.—BED-WAGGON.

about 1795, while on the next page is figured a curious type of mechanical bellows (Fig. 2), which is occasionally met with. “It has a wooden base,” says Miss Jekyll,

a small grooved wheel with a band connecting it with the grooved edge of another, nearly three times its diameter. A small wheel affixed to the axle of this one is again con-

nected in the same way with the larger driving wheel, with its multiplied power, which is worked by the right hand. It is a neat looking machine, with its bright brass wheels and nozzle, and body painted a quiet



FIG. 4.—MARY SMITH'S MONEY BOX.

dark green." It seems a singularly complicated piece of mechanism for so simple a purpose as a bellows is intended to serve. We wonder whether any readers of the *Antiquary* know of examples of this "wheel and fan" bellows still in use.

Another household requisite which comparatively few people have seen and which has quite gone out of use, although its relative, the *scaldino*, is still familiar in Italy, is the bed-waggon. This cumbrous contrivance for warming a bed preceded the warming-pan, which has itself been superseded by the hot-water bottle; so it is not surprising that very few specimens are still extant. The example shown above (Fig. 3). is 3 feet long—rather smaller than the usual size. The woodwork is all of oak: the trivet in the middle held a brazier of charcoal or of hot embers, while the bed and frame-work were protected by a tray of sheet-iron below the trivet and another sheet of iron above the fire and under the woodwork. The shape of the waggon varied a little, and sometimes the brazier, instead of resting on a trivet, was slung from the upper sheet of iron. In the section which includes this

interesting bed-waggon are also many pictures of kitchen implements, chimney-crane and hangers, spits, fire-backs, fire-irons, standing toasting-forks, and other things now either old-fashioned or gone out of use.

Nothing is too small nor too simple to escape Miss Jekyll's observant camera. Here, for example, is a child's quaint money-box of unusual shape (Fig. 4). Miss Jekyll notes that it is the only box with a stem and a foot which she has seen of the kind. It is of coarse yellow and brown-splashed earthenware, with the name Mary Smith, three trees, and the date 1837 all rudely incised on the face of the body of the box. Another small article which used to be common in farm-houses and cottage homes was the Bible-box (Fig. 5). Every farmhouse which respected itself, and many cottages, possessed certain substantial wooden articles which do not form part of the present-day house-plenishing. There was the linen hutch, a long and elaborately carved receptacle for the household linen. The clothes-hutch was smaller and plainer; it contained the Sunday clothes, and formed a useful seat. The large family Bible, which no decent rural home was without, reposed in an oak Bible-box. Miss Jekyll also illustrates old oak desks, both for the table and standing on well-turned legs, oak dressers, tables, stools, etc.

Not the least interesting chapters in this delightful miscellany are those which treat of the ways of speech, beliefs, and habits, and

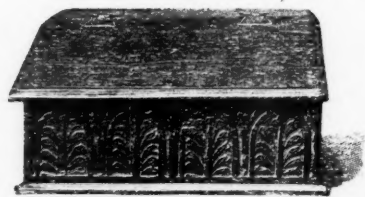


FIG. 5.—OAK BIBLE-BOX.

clothing of old country folk. Nothing is disappearing more rapidly than the old forms and modes of speech. The extension and development of elementary education, so necessary and beneficent from another point

of view, and the enormous increase in facilities of communication between town and country, and between one part of the country and another, are crushing out of existence old local peculiarities of diction. And in the same way the older articles of distinctive costume have pretty well disappeared altogether. A few old people speak as all village folk spoke in their youth, and dress as their fathers and mothers did before them; but these survivals of an earlier age become fewer year by year. Miss Jekyll well says: "It is good to hear their ideas of life, and their stories of actual experience, told in the

animals are pleasant to hear. But this opens out a very wide field.

We suppose it is useless to sigh over the disappearance of the smock-frock, but its extinction is lamentable. It was not only picturesque, but was eminently suitable, and could stand an astonishing amount of wear and tear. The example shown below (Fig. 6), is an old "best" frock, such as with a felt or a tall hat would last a labourer or carter of the old school for a lifetime of Sundays. There was an extraordinary amount of patient labour and careful skill devoted to the stitching of these elaborately adorned smocks with their beau-

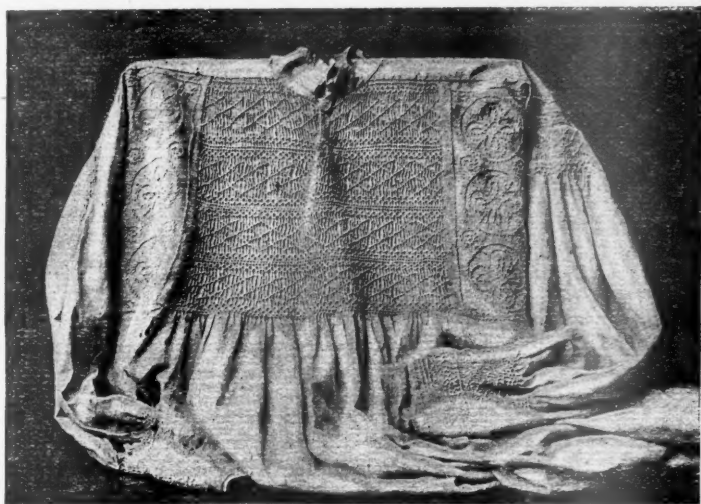


FIG. 6.—AN OLD SUNDAY SMOCK.

homely wording of their limited vocabulary; and there is a charm in the cheery old country voice, with its whimsical twists of quavering modulation. And no less pleasant is the old country manner, whose ready courtesy expresses kindly welcome and cordial good-fellowship." How picturesque and forcible are the older forms of speech! "Stand on a cheer, Gooerge, ye'll have moor might!" says an old father to a son who is trying to pull a nail out of a beam at arm's length. "To bide," "to mind," in the sense of to remember, are good old English. The local names, too, of birds and the smaller wild

tiful patterns. The smock pictured above gives some idea of the beauty and intricacy of the needlework. "My mother," says an old Hampshire agricultural labourer, in a recently - published book on village life in that county, "was a powerful needlewoman. I mind when she made a frock for Mr. B. Why, she must have sewed at that all winter. It was stitched fine in patterns. The linen was grand. We never see such stitching now in patterns and gathers work. She must have got ten shillings for that." Ten shillings for a winter's hard and conscientious sewing!

But our space is exhausted, and we have

referred to one or two only out of scores of interesting items in Miss Jekyll's volume. It is a delightful book—suggestive, reminiscent, picturesque—a book to turn to and to turn over again and again, and a book, moreover, which, on account of its faithful illustrations, will increase in value as the things pictured in its pages become scarcer and scarcer.

L. A.



**Hazlitt's
"Bibliographical Collections
and Notes": Supplement.**

(Continued from p. 153.)

DE BEAUCHESNE, JEAN, AND JOHN BAILDON.

A Booke Containing Divers Sortes of hands, as well the English as French secretarie with the Italian, Roman, Chancelry & court hands. And th' true & iust proportiō of the capitall Romæ. Set forth by Iohn De Beav Chesne P. and M. Iohn Baildon. Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautroullier, dwelling in the blacke frieres. 1570. Obl. 4°, A—K in fours + 2 ll. at end unmarked.

DE COMMINES, PHILIP.

The Historie of Philip De Commynes Knight, Lord of Argenton. London, Imprinted for John Bill. 1614. Folio. A, 8 leaves: B—H h in sixes: I i, 4 ll., I i 4 blank.

The copy before me bears on the flyleaf the autograph signature of Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter Raleigh.

DELAMOTHE, G.

[The French Alphabet. . . . London, Printed by George Miller: 1631.] Sm. 8°, A—P in eights, A 1 blank.

The dedication to Sir Henry Wallop before the *Alphabet*, and that to Mademoiselle Tasburgh before the *Treasure of the French Tongue*, are dated from London, August 11, 1592. In the latter Delamothe states that he had been employed as French tutor at Oxford to the lady's sons, and that he had likewise instructed her two daughters. The present copy in the original

vellum wrapper wants the first title. The *Treasure of the French Tongue* begins with a new title on sign. M.

The French Tutor.

Announced as an undertaking in hand in the preface to the *French Alphabet*. I have seen no copy.

ELIZABETH [TUDOR], Queen of England [1558-1603].

The declaracyon of the procedynge of a conference, begon at Westminster the laste of Marche, 1559, concerning certayne articles of religion and the breaking vp of the sayde conference by default and contempt of certayne Byshops, parties of the sayde conference. Imprynted at London by Richard Iugge and Iohn Cawood prynters to the Quenes Maiestie. . . . 8°, 8 leaves unsigned.

On the title: "Hum: Dyson."

EXORNATORIUM.

Exornatorium curatorum. [This title is within a border of four broad pieces. No printer's name, etc.] Sm. 8°, A—C in eights.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY.

The Booke of Husbandry . . . now lately corrected and amended with diuers additions put therunto. Anno Domini. 1573. Imprinted at London by John Awdely, . . . 8°, A—I in eights.

FLAMINIUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS.

The Scholar's Vade Mecum, Or, the Serious Students solid and Silent Tutor. Being a translation of Marcvs Antonivs Flaminivs out of Latin into English; With some few Alterations therein by Vaie of Essay. Also Certain Idiomatologic and Philologic Annotations on the said Avthor. . . . By John Norton. London, Printed by T. Sawbridge, and are to be Sold by Rowland Reynolds. . . . 1674. 8°, A—Dd in eights + (a) 4 ll. Dedicated to Mrs. Margaret Arnold, wife of his ever honoured friend, John Arnold Esq^r, one of the Justices of the Peace, and High Sheriff, of Monmouthshire, with a portrait of Norton by Sherwin, and commendatory verses by S. Wiseman and others. *B. M.*

FULBECKE, WILLIAM, of *Gray's Inn*.

An Historical Collection of the Continvall Factions, Tvmvltts, and Massacres of the Romans and Italians. . . . Selected and deriued out of the best writers . . . and reduced into the forme of one entire historie, handled in three bookes. Beginning where the historie of T. Livivs doth end, and ending where Cornelivs Tacitvs doth begin. London, Printed for William Ponsonby. 1601. 4°. Blank leaf, title, and dedication to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, 3 ll.: Preface and Table, 3 ll.: B—Ee in fours, Ee 4 blank.

Fulbecke's first appearance in print seems to have been as a contributor to the *Misfortunes of Arthur*, 1587.

FULLER, WILLIAM.

The Life of William Fuller, The Late Pretended Evidence Now a Prisoner in the King's Bench. Who was Declared by the Honourable House of Commons, *Nemine Contradicente*, to be a Notorious Impostor, a Cheat, and a False Accuser of Persons of Honour and Quality. With all his Pranks and Villainies, &c. to this Present First of March. London Printed for Abel Roper, near Temple-Bar. 1692. 4°, A—I, 2 ll. each. B. M.

GERARDE, JOHN, of *Cheshire, Citizen and Surgeon of London*.

The Herball Or Generall Historie of Plantes. Gathered by John Gerarde of London Master in Chirvrgerie. Imprinted at London by Iohn Norton 1597. Folio, A, 4: B, 6: A (repeated)—4 T in eights: 4 V, 6: 5 A—5 I in fours. With the title beautifully engraved with emblematical designs and a view of an Elizabethan garden by William Rogers, who on B 6 v° has a fine portrait of Gerarde inscribed: *Effigies Ioannis Gerardi Cestreshyrii Civis et Chirvrgi Londinensis Anno Ætatis 53* 1598. Dedicated to Sir W. Cecil, Lord Burghley, K.G., Lord Treasurer. With several copies of commendatory verses by Francis Herring, Thomas Newton of Ilford, Thomas Thorney, Surgeon, and W. Westerman, and prefaces by St. Bradwell, George Baker, and Gerard himself, who dates his address "From my house in

VOL. XL.

Holburne within the suburbs of London, this first of December 1597." With a profusion of engravings, probably drawn by Rogers from the objects delineated. [At the end is:] Imprinted at London by Edm. Bollifant, for Bonham and Iohn Norton. M.D.XCVII.

This is quite as difficult a book to obtain in fine and perfect state as any in the English language.

GOSSON, STEPHEN.

The Ephemerides of Phialo, deuided into three Bookes. The first, A method which he ought to follow that desireth to rebuke his freend, when he seeth him swarue; without kindling his choler, or hurting himself. The second, A Canuazado to Courtiers in foure pointes. The third, The defence of a Curtezan ouerthrowen. And a short Apologie of the Schoole of Abuse, against Poets, Pipers, Players, & their Excusers. By Step. Gosson, Stud. Oxon. Imprinted at London by Thomas Dawson. Anno 1579. [Col.] Imprinted at the three Cranes in the Vine-tree, by Thomas Dawson. 1579. Sm. 8°. Title, 1 leaf: dedication to Master Philip Sydney Esquire, etc. 6 leaves: A—M 4 in eights. B. M.

GRAFTON, RICHARD.

A brief treatise conteinyng many proper Tables, and easie rules: verry necessarye and nedefull, for the vse and cōmoditie of al people; collected out of certaine learned mens Workes. The contentes whereof, the page that followeth doeth expresse. Newly set forthe and allowed, according to the Queenes maiesties Iniunctions. Imprinted at London by Ihon Waley. 1576. 8°. A, 4 ll.: A—H 4 in eights.

Gabriel Harvey, on the title-page of his copy bought at York in August, 1576, ascribes the volume to Richard Grafton.

[HARE, ROBERT.]

Oratio pia, & erudita pro illustrissimorum Principum Philippi & Mariæ, Regis & Reginæ Angliæ Franciæ. &c, ut deus eos in multos annos conseruet, & illustrissimam Reginam faciet pulchra prole letam matrem. [Col.] Excusum Londini in Ædibus Iohannis Cawodi, Typographi

Regiæ maiestatis. Cum priuilegio. Sm. 8°, 8 leaves, the 7th and 8th blank.

On the title in a coeval hand, as by the author: "Roberti Hare," and below: "Hum: Dyson."

HENRY VIII.

[A diocesan manifesto in English and Latin relative to the claim and title of Henry VIII. as supreme head of the Church, issued under the seal of John Longlond, Bishop of Lincoln, and dated June 19, 1535, from his manor of Wooborn.] A broadside without imprint and with the royal arms in the top left-hand corner, crowned, within a border.

A special notification of the royal pleasure published June 9, 1535. Doubtless one was sent to each diocese.

HICKES, WILLIAM.

Oxford Jest, Refined and Enlarged: . . . The Tenth Edition Corrected. London: Printed for M. Hotham, . . . 1706. Sm. 8° A—H 6 in twelves, including the frontispiece.

The running title is: Oxford Jest, Refined and Enlarged.

HILL, THOMAS, *Londoner*.

The profitable Arte of Gardeninge, now the thirde time sette forth: . . . Imprinted at London by Thomas Marshe, 1572. 8°, A—Mm in eights. With cuts, including *A proper Knot for a Garden*.

This is partly made up of the edition of 1568.

HOWARD, THE HONOURABLE EDWARD.

Caroliades, Or, The Rebellion of Forty One. In Ten Books. A Heroick Poem. [Quot. from Virg. *Æneid*, Lib. 2. . . .] London, Printed by J. B. for the Author, and Publish'd by Randal Taylor, . . . 1689. 8°, A—A a in eights + a. 4 ll. With three copies of commendatory verses and a prose epistle by Sir Paul Rycaut.

At p. 137 occurs a remarkable character of Shakespear.

JACOB, HENRY.

A Declaration and Plainer Opening of Certain Points, with a Sovnd Confirmation of some other contained in a Treatise Institvting the Divine Beginning and institution of Christes . . . Church. Written

in a Letter by the Author of the said Treatise, out of the Low Countryes, to a friend of his in England. Printed Anno Dom. 1612. 8°, A—C 6 in eights.

JEWELL, JOHN, *Bishop of Salisbury*.

Deffyniad FFyd Eglwys Loegr: Lley Ceir Gweled, a gwybod, dosparth gwir Grefydd Crist, ag augbewirdeb Cresydd Eglwys Rufain: . . . Wedi ei gyfieuthu o Ladin, yn Gymraeg, drwy waith M. Kyffin. . . . Richard Field a'i printiodd yn Llundon. 1595. 8° and 8 leaves: A, 2 leaves: B—O in eights. Dedicated by Kyffin from London, 1594, to William Meredith. The last page is entirely occupied by a coat-of-arms, presumably Kyffin's.

A Welsh version of the *Apology*.

(To be continued.)



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

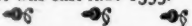
MR. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, of Baychester, New York, whose researches into early Spanish literature are universally appreciated, has just finished, says the *Athenæum*, a fine work on "The Initials and Miniatures of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Centuries from the Mozarabic Manuscripts of Santo Domingo de Silos" preserved in the British Museum. This book will be found to contain some remarkable illustrations of Peninsular art, to some degree recalling the productions of the remotest Hibernian school, at other times representing the Moresque feeling, which in later ages developed into the intricacies of trellis-work familiar to students of mediæval Spanish ornament. The quaint figures which occur occasionally appear to be almost unique.

The Ex Libris Society opened an exhibition on June 28, at 20, Hanover Square, of book-plates, chiefly pictorial. There were some fine specimens of old-time plates, both pictorial and heraldic. Mr. G. Potter showed, among several beautiful examples, the book-plates of Horace Walpole and Joseph Priestley. The book-plates of Anna Damer and H. F. Bessborough, the last-named by Bartolozzi, are exquisite engravings, much prized by collectors. Most of the modern work moves in the fashion of bygone days, alike in arrangement and in execution. Mr. W. P. Barrett's book-plates for the Queen and Princess Victoria were beautiful designs. That belonging to Her Majesty showed a view of Windsor Castle against a bright sky, while below Elsinore Castle is

seen dimly across the moonlit sea. Mr. W. H. K. Wright, hon. secretary, contributed a large number of delightful plates, and there were interesting albums and books on heraldry. The annual dinner of the Society was held in the Florence Restaurant in the evening, and was presided over by Mr. Joseph Knight.



The oldest bell in the United States is on exhibition in the New Mexico building of the World's Fair at St. Louis. The bell was brought from Spain on one of the first expeditions to Mexico by Father Juan de Padilla, one of the Franciscan Fathers who accompanied Coronado to New Mexico. It was taken to Gran Quivera, where it was hung in a church, of which the ruins are still visible. From Gran Quivera it was taken to Algodones, where it has hung in the parish church ever since. The bell weighs exactly 198 pounds. It was cast A.D. 1355.



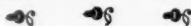
Amateurs of pewter may like to note that Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé had an interesting talk on "Some Old Pewter," with fine illustrations from photographs, in *Country Life* of July 2.

included the following: R. Ackermann, *History of the University of Oxford*, 1814, and the companion work on Cambridge, 4 vols., with coloured plates, £21 (Kearey); a valuable collection of portraits, engravings, maps, charts, &c., in three folio volumes, £25 10s. (Maggs); and the *Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam*, 1822, with numerous fine plates of interiors, furniture, &c., £49 (Batsford). Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded on Saturday a three days' sale of books and manuscripts. The principal lots were the following: *The Annual Register* from 1758 (the first issue) to 1901, 144 vols., £17 (Sotheran); H. Alken, *The National Sports of Great Britain*, 1821, with 50 finely-coloured plates, £30 (Hornstein); a series of 96 coloured and 14 uncoloured plates of the Arundel Society publications, in portfolio with lock and key, £66 (Rimell); J. Gould, *Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols., 1873, with numerous finely-coloured plates, £57 (Wesley); R. Allot, *England's Parnassus*, 1600, some headlines cut into and two leaves defective, sold "not subject to return," £22 (Lyle); *The Racing Calendar*, 1727 to 1903, 185 volumes, £44 (Joynson); and Sir R. C. Hoare, *History of Modern Wiltshire*, 1822-1843, £15 (Walford). The three days' sale realized £1,078 2s. 6d.—*Times*, July 11.



SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 17th and 18th inst. the following books from the library of an old county family: Ascham's *The Scholemaster*, first edition, 1570, £19; Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, first edition, 1605, £19; *Essaies* (sixth edition), 1613, £20; *Practica Baldi*, English binding, by John Reynes, 1528, £20; *Barclay's Ship of Fools*, &c., 1570, £17 10s.; Juliana Barnes's *Book of St. Albans*, by Markham, 1595, £15 10s.; *The Great Bible* (Cromwell's), 1541, £19 5s.; *Wilson's Bible*, 3 vols., bound by Edwards of Halifax, with fore-edge paintings, 1785, £22; *Buck's Views*, 4 vols., £20; *Cervantes' Don Quixote*, first part, first edition, Madrid, 1605, £94; *Chapman's Homer*, 1615, £20; *Chaucer's Works*, 1561, £20; *Crashaw's Steps to the Temple*, first edition, uncut, 1646, £29 10s.; *Instructions sur la faict de la Guerre*, contemporary Grolieresque binding, 1548, £20; *Savonarola, Triumphus Crucis*, 1633, Ben Jonson's copy, with his autograph and motto, £28; *Horace*, by Ben Jonson, 1640, £19; *Linschoten's Voyages*, 1598, £21; *Lodge's Rosalynde*, 1596, £295; *R. Mulcaster's Positions*, presentation copy from the author to Ferdinand Fielding, 1581, £28; *Rump songs*, uncut, 1660, £19 5s.; *Smith's Virginia*, imperfect, 1624-1630, £51; *Spenser's Works*, 1617, &c., Sir Peter Lely's copy, £10 10s.; *Stanyhurst's Translation of Virgil*, 1583, £30; *The New Life of Virginea*, 1612, £36; *Declaration of the State of Virginia*, 1616 (4 ll.), £32 10s.; *Watts's Hymns*, first edition, 1707, £25; *Smith's Map of Virginia*, 1612, £96.—*Athenaeum*, June 25.



Messrs. Puttick and Simpson concluded on Friday a two days' sale of books. The principal lots

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. xxxvii. (fourth series, vol. i.), is rather slimmer than its recent portly predecessors. As usual, the volume bears eloquent testimony to the useful activity of the northern Society. The longest and perhaps the most important paper is that describing the "Excavation of Castlecary Fort on the Antonine Vallum." The paper is in three parts: the first, by Mr. Christison, is historical and generally descriptive, in the second Mr. Buchanan describes the plans, while Dr. Anderson, in the third, deals with the pottery, bronze, and other objects found in the course of the work. Records of exploratory work in other parts of Scotland are to be found in papers on the "Prehistoric Pile Structures in Pits in Wigtownshire," a very full and suggestive description and discussion by Mr. L. MacLellan Mann; "A Chambered Mound near Stromness, Orkney," by Mr. M. M. Charleson, and on another Orkney cairn by Sir William Turner; "Six Small Cairns at Aberlour, Banffshire, by the Hon. John Abercromby; and "On the Cairns of Arran," by Dr. Bryce. Mr. F. R. Coles continues his valued record of the "Stone Circles of North-Eastern Scotland," and sends notices of some other circles, stones, and urns. Sir James Marwick writes on the three forms of trading prohibited in the burghal laws, known as forestalling, regrating, and engrossing. Some cists and urns, of the usual British type, found at Longcroft, Lauderdale, are described by Mr. T. Lynn. Sundry short papers and notes complete an excellent budget. The illustrations, as usual, are good and abundant throughout the volume.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

LORD AVEBURY, President, occupied the chair at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on June 16, and after a letter from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with respect to the Whitgift Hospital had been read, said he had reason to hope the matter would not be further proceeded with.—Mr. W. Dale exhibited and described an old English spinet of the seventeenth century by Charles Haward, one of the earliest made in this country. Mr. Dale gave some interesting details as to the manufacture of these instruments in Italy, and their introduction into England in the time of the Tudors, and quoted entries in *Pepys' Diary* with regard to Haward. Their manufacture at home continued till nearly the end of the eighteenth century, when they were superseded by the old square piano. Lantern-pictures of other famous spinets were shown, and a piece of music was played on Haward's instrument.—Mr. E. P. Warren then read some notes on a bridge over the old mill-stream of Westminster Abbey, showing its position—running up from the Thames to Dean's-yard—on old maps. The remains of the bridge were met with in the recent demolition of buildings in Great College Street, and piles that formed the banking of the stream were also found. The small objects consisted of pottery, knives, spoons, a Purbeck marble shaft, probably from the Shrine of the Confessor, some tobacco pipes, one of which was said to be the smallest yet dug up, etc. In one of the greybeards, closely stoppered, was found a malevolent charm—a piece of stuff in the shape of a heart, stuck full of brass pins, some hair, and nail-parings, from their thinness and small size probably those of a woman.

Sir Henry Howorth presided at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on July 6.—Mr. J. Hilton exhibited and described a late seventeenth century engraving, with chronograms on Joseph I., the Boy King of Hungary, afterwards Emperor of Germany. It was of oblong form, and in a panel occupying the upper third, the Boy King was represented enthroned; two female figures were offering him the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia; in the foreground was a crowd paying homage, and armed Roman soldiers stood on guard at the sides. Beneath this was a laudatory inscription. In the centre were short Latin elegiac poems, in honour of the king and his relatives. Each bore as a heading the name and title of the personage celebrated, and an anagram thereon, which was also worked into the first hexameter line. These poems were bordered by shields of arms, and at the foot was an emblematic representation of the Rhine and the Danube. The engraving was remarkable for the large number of chronograms it contained in the dedicatory lines and the poems, all working out to 1690, the date of Joseph's coronation as King of the Romans. The President spoke of the great importance of Mr. Hilton's studies, and referred to various records in which chronograms played an important part. The Rev. R. A. Bullen then spoke briefly on "The Archæological Results of the Harlyn Bay Discoveries."

The last meeting of the session of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on June 15, Mr. C. H. Compton, Vice-President, in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley exhibited a volume of sermons which were preached at his parish church of East Rudham during the Commonwealth, entitled "*Præterita: A Summary of Sermons by John Ramsay, minister of East Rudham. Printed by Thos. Creak, for William Reade, at his house over against Ye Bear Tavern in Fleet Street, 1660.*" Mr. S. W. Kershaw said the dedication of the first sermon in the volume to Mr. James Duport offered interesting data as to the family of Duport, who had settled in East Anglia as refugees from France. The name Duport has also been connected with Caius College, Cambridge. The sermons preached in Norfolk would naturally lend themselves in dedication to one of a noted local family.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, exhibited on behalf of Mr. Winder, of Sheffield, a curious earthenware water-pipe, about 12 inches in length, and 4 inches in diameter externally. Each pipe was at one end shouldered to form a neck, 3 inches in diameter, for insertion into the next pipe, where they were joined with a very hard cement. The pipes are of a rich brown glaze outside, very like Brampton ware; but where broken the section shows a close-grained bluish earthenware. At the thick end of some of them there is a narrow band sunk about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and half that in depth, having raised dots about six to an inch in the circumference. About 3 inches from the neck the pipe is rough; the rest of the length to the band, the surface is quite smooth. A broken pipe shows the interior to have corrugations, more or less spiral, like the thread of a screw, the corrugations being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from ridge to ridge. From twenty to thirty of these pipes were dug out of an old cart-track 7 to 8 feet below the general level of the ground, the pipes themselves being from 2 to 3 feet below the track level, in Canklow Wood, near Rotherham. The site is within a mile of Templeborough Roman camp, but whether they had any relation to the camp, or are of Roman or mediæval origin, there is no evidence to show.—A paper was read by the Rev. H. J. D. Astley upon a subject which at first sight would seem to have but little relation to archæology, viz., "Was Primitive Man Ambidexterous?" but in the sense in which he employed the term the paper was instructive and very interesting.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—June 8.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Eighteen new members were elected and twelve applications for membership received.—Exhibitions: By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, silver pennies of Edward the Confessor and William I., of Hawkins' types 225 and 234, of the Wallingford mint, and 236 of the Bristol and Winchester mints, which were found on Whitchurch Common, Oxon. By Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, the *mule* sixpence of Charles I., from the Montagu and Murdoch collections; obverse, *m.m.* a rose; reverse, an impression of the die of the half unite, also *m.m.* rose. By Mr. Talbot Ready, an Exeter crown of Charles I. of 1644, but countermarked with the monogram "W. R." beneath a

crown; an Aberystwith penny of the same King, *m.m.* a crown, recorded only by Snelling's notes; and a remarkably perfect example of the hammered half-crown of Charles II. By Mr. Maish, a York farthing of Edward III., and varieties of the pennies of Athelstan, struck at Oxford, and Edward III., at Durham. By Mr. Montague Sharpe, some interesting Roman and later coins recently found in the Thames at Brentford. By Mr. Fentiman, nine Richmond farthings *temp.* Charles I., struck on a strip of metal. By Mr. Hoblyn, thirteen types of the Dublin halfpenny of Mic. Wilson. By Mr. Wells, varieties of early British coins found at Colchester and Wisbech, a denarius of Carausius from the Thames, a penny, bearing on one side the name of Offa, King of Mercia, and on the other that of Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, a penny of Edward the Elder, found in the churchyard, Brixworth, Northants, and a Bristol penny of William I., Hawkins' type 238, with a pellet in one angle of the reverse cross; and a curious die found in the Thames for the obverse of the first coinage of Henry II., but apparently of slightly larger design than the usual type. By Mr. Webster, a fine specimen of the Scotch forty-shilling piece of James II. A potter's stamp in brass, bearing the figure of William III. on horseback, was also exhibited.—Mr. Bernard Roth read a note on some early British gold coins of Addedomaros, Tasciovanus, and Cunobelinus, found at Abingdon.—Mr. W. J. Andrew contributed a paper upon "The Traditions and Records which explain the Loss of the Cuerdale, Beaworth, Nottingham, Tutbury, and other large hoards of Anglo-Saxon and English coins." In illustration of the Cuerdale section, the President exhibited one of the two halfpennies known of Halfdan, and a penny of Alwald, of which there is also believed to be but one other example. Of the Tutbury hoard, Mr. Toplis showed a selection which he had obtained from the discoverers.

On July 8 the members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES made an excursion to Bamburgh. The noble church was first visited, and the Vicar, the Rev. C. Williams, conducted the party through the building, and explained its more important features. At the castle Mr. Hart, agent to Lord Armstrong, was a very instructive and entertaining guide. The earliest stone-work in the courtyard, he explained, was of the keep. The stone of which the castle is built is very soft. It was doubtful whether the facing in the keep was original, and, although of doubtful date, the doorway was a very curious one. It was probably of very early date, but it was not supposed to be the original one. The keep windows were Dr. Sharp's, probably 1760. After explaining other features, architectural and otherwise, Mr. Hart conducted the party through the interior, and explained the features of interest. Later the party ended a very enjoyable day by dining together at the Blue Bell Hotel, Belford.

The third excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on June 25. The members first visited Newburgh Priory, by permission of Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart. The present

building occupies the site of an Augustinian priory, founded in 1145 by Roger de Mowbray. The remains of the domestic offices form part of the present building, but all the rest of the old priory has disappeared. One of Cromwell's daughters married the second Lord Fauconbridge, one of the ancestors of the present Baronet, and the house contains some relics of the great Protector. There are also some notable pictures by Van Dyck, Romney, and Hoppner, and a superb dessert service of Worcester porcelain presented to a former owner by George III. In one of the staircases is a stone vault, said to contain Oliver Cromwell's bones, but there is no satisfactory evidence to support this contention. Coxwold Church was next inspected. It is built in the Perpendicular style, and has a fine octagonal tower. Here the Rev. Lawrence Sterne was incumbent for many years. Near the church is Shandy Hall, where Sterne lived, and where he wrote *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey*. After tea the members proceeded to Byland Abbey, which lies in a beautiful position about a mile from the village of Coxwold. Unfortunately, there is not much left of this once extensive and beautiful structure. Portions of the north, east, and west walls still remain, but beyond this nothing is left save grass-grown debris from the ruined masonry, which, however, if removed under expert supervision, would disclose the position of the foundation walls of the ancient superstructure.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 24, the Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane presiding. The chief event recorded in the report was the successful commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury.—The President read an amusing paper on some of the revelations in the recently issued very useful volume called *Shropshire Parish Documents*.

The first excursion of the season of the members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on June 30 and July 1. The first day's excursion was from Carnforth to Kirkby Lonsdale, visiting Borwick Hall, Burton Church, and an ancient British village near Hutton Roof en route.—On the second day, starting from Kirkby Lonsdale, the party visited Tunstall Church, Thurland Castle, Hornby Church and Castle Terrace, Gressingham, and Melling.

On July 13 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Buckland-Therfield district. At Buckland Church the features noted included a lowside window, rood stairs with corbels for loft, a curious opening in the south-east pier, a massive octagonal font said to be pre-Conquestal, and brasses. After visiting Reed Church, and after an interval for lunch, the excursionists reached the modern church of Therfield. The present structure contains a few features of interest preserved from the older building. These are: Sir William Paston's tomb in a recess, stone coffin lids and carved fragments, including an extremely curious grotesque effigy, all of which are inserted in the vestry walls. There are some small remains of stained glass, and

the six bells are in the church, but not yet hung. From the church the party went to the rectory, the eastern wing of which probably dates from the fifteenth century.

The cruise of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND commenced at Belfast on June 21, and extended over nine days, ending at Kingstown. The weather proved most favourable, and enabled the members to explore the numerous antiquities of the western coast, and to enjoy the delightful coast scenery, which, unfortunately, is only known to a few. This was the fourth cruise of the Society, and the most successful one. The originators and conductors of the excursion have reason to be satisfied with the appreciation shown of their endeavours to facilitate visits to these remote places.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ENGLISH MONASTIC LIFE. By Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B., D.Litt. With many illustrations, maps, and plans. London: Methuen and Co., 1904. 8vo., pp. xx, 326. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Books on subjects of this kind are usually either "popular" and inaccurate (or worse) or accurate but uninspired—the mere dry bones of history. The great merit of Abbot Gasquet's work is that while it shows the accuracy and learning for which its author's name is a guarantee, it is eminently readable—the dry bones are made to live. Dom Gasquet takes the reader through the internal organization of a mediæval monastery, describes the offices and duties of the various officials, pictures in the most real fashion the daily life within the monastic walls, enumerates and describes the various religious orders, discusses in a suggestive chapter the relations of the monastic orders to external authorities—bishops, the order generally, the Church generally, and the King and Parliament; devotes a chapter to the nuns and nunneries—"convent" in mediæval days was a name not confined to a religious house for women—and notices briefly the paid servants of the monastery, who took no small part in the work of administration. Of course, as Dom Gasquet points out, the details of daily life differed in the houses of the different orders, and often in houses belonging to the same order, but there was a general agreement, which the author most successfully depicts. Two most valuable features of the book are: (1) the list of MSS. and printed books which the author has used as authorities—a very useful contribution to the bibliography of the subject; and (2) a list of English religious houses, with marks indicating roughly the extent of the present remains.

This handsome volume is the first issue in a new series to be called "The Antiquary's Books," of which the general editor is the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. We congratulate the publishers on securing so thoroughly capable a scholar as general editor, and we congratulate Dr. Cox on his admirable choice of subject and writer for the first volume of his series.

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LES DÉBUTS DE L'ART EN ÉGYPTÉ. Par Jean Capart. With nearly 200 illustrations. Bruxelles: Vromant et Cie., 1904. Crown 8vo., pp. 316.

The courtesy of foreign publishers who recognise that science and art know no national boundaries has supplied us with this remarkable essay by M. Capart on the beginnings of Egyptian Art. The author is a joint-keeper of the Egyptian antiquities in the Royal Museums at Brussels, and thus speaks with an authority which is enhanced by the method and freshness of his style. This essay, which is loyally dedicated to that master of modern archaeology, Professor Flinders Petrie, is really a reprint from more than one volume of the *Annals of the Brussels Archaeological Society*, but it should be welcome to many students of art and history in its separate form. In a sphere where the researches of every year seem to take us back a century further into remote antiquity, M. Capart speaks with a becoming diffidence as to the precise dates to be fixed for different epochs, but his present work deals, roughly speaking, with the period from 7000 to 4000 B.C. He says that "it is rash to write on subjects so new, and above all on documents of which the number increases daily," but the abundance of footnotes with which he supports the easy and fluent narrative of his French text is proof enough of the many labourers in the field whose harvest calls for one comprehensive survey. It is just that survey which M. Capart supplies. He has travelled into many countries to test and select his materials; he draws, for instance, a number of remarkable instances from the little published treasures of the reconstituted Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where he has had the generous assistance, as generously appreciated, of Messrs. Arthur Evans and Bell. Individual *savants* have helped him—copiously in the case of Professor Petrie; a good instance of the value of comparative notes is that sent by Mr. J. L. Myres as to the survival in Tunis of the trade in ostrich eggs for decorative purposes. Beginning with an interesting account of the statuettes and other remains which in the early years of his period illustrate the general statement of Grosse as to the painting and tattooing of the human body in primitive times, he traces the origins of art, "fine" as well as applied, through its different forms—dress, utensils, ornaments, statuary, and so forth. A feature of his work is the excellent array of well-printed illustrations, intelligently photographed or drawn, and amply described. It is this that will make the volume one of pleasure and interest, whether for reading or reference, to numbers who, even if they have the joy of visiting Egypt, cannot well frequent the many places from which M. Capart has so carefully culled his materials. If there is one note more than another which is firmly struck by these primitive artists, it is their realism, their grip of the thing seen, their fidelity to the forms

of the things about them. It is this that makes their art remarkable, and, in its way, praiseworthy; it may wholly lack the intellectual beauty of the best Hellenic work, but with that exception is hardly equalled by any human artistic effort through the many centuries prior to the Italian Renaissance.

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HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Vol. IV. Edited by Philip H. Hore. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1904. 4to., pp. xxiv, 483. Price £2.

This new instalment of Mr. Hore's careful work is nearly double the bulk of its predecessors, and is even more fully illustrated. It contains the history of Duncannon Fort, Fethard, Kilcloghan, House-land, Portersgate, Redmond's, now Loftus Hall, Galgystown, Hook, Slade, Baganbun, and Barncow. The lion's share of space is naturally occupied by Duncannon Fort, a defence constructed towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign as a protection for many towns in Munster and Lower Leinster against the approach of hostile ships, especially those of Spain. The history of the fort is traced on the same excellent method as that adopted by Mr. Hore in previous volumes—i.e., by records, letters, and other documentary evidence. Here are printed, most of them for the first time, very many letters, now preserved in the Public Record Office and at the Bodleian Library, between the Governors and the English authorities. This is all first-hand information. Some of the letters written in 1643-1644 by the then Governor, Lord Esmonde, are most pathetic in their description of the miserable lack of ordinary necessities and the half-mutinious state of the garrison. The history is amply illustrated by all the known plans and views of the fort. Of the other places treated, Fethard was an ancient residence of the Bishops of Ferns, Redmond's, now Loftus Hall, sustained an exciting siege in 1642, and Kilcloghan was the principal Commandery of the Knights Templars in the county. In every section there is a wealth of authentic documentary evidence, much of it new, and for the first time here printed. We may note especially, in the section on Kilcloghan, the inventories of the effects of the Templars at the date of the suppression and dissolution of the Order. Mr. Hore's substantial volume is handsomely got up, and is a contribution of marked value to authentic Irish history. The next instalment of Mr. Hore's work will contain the history of the town of Wexford.

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CHURCH STRETTON: SOME RESULTS OF LOCAL

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. Edited by C. W. Campbell Hyslop and E. S. Cobbold. Illustrations. Shrewsbury: *L. Wilding*. 3 vols., 1900-1904. 8vo., pp. xix, 196; xvii, 205; x, 124. Price, paper covers, 5s. net per vol.; cloth, 6s. net per vol.

These three pleasant-looking volumes do great credit to their compilers and to the attractive locality some of the charms of which they illustrate. The first volume deals with the geology, macro-lepidoptera, and molluscs of the district; the second treats of birds, flowering plants, mosses, and parochial history. The last-named subject, which is the only part of the

first two volumes that comes within our purview, is written by Miss Auden, and is a good and careful piece of work, based on the best authorities. Volume III. is by Mr. E. S. Cobbold, and discusses the pre-Roman, Roman, and Saxon archaeological remains, and the Church architecture of the district. The writer very sensibly does not attempt to theorize, but describes with care and precision the present condition of the various camps, earthworks, barrows, tumuli, fortified posts, reputed Saxon castles, etc., which are still to be traced in Church Stretton and its neighbourhood. Some of the local names are decidedly curious, and would probably repay investigation. The plans and illustrations given in this volume are particularly helpful, and Mr. Cobbold is to be thanked for a useful and creditable piece of work. In describing the Church architecture of the district, Mr. Cobbold has naturally made free use of the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage's invaluable *Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire*, a model work of its kind. These three volumes are excellent specimens of a class of local literature which is not too extensive.

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THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ASKHAM, WESTMORELAND. Copied by Mary E. Noble. Frontispiece. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1904. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 256. Price £1 1s. net.

Askham is situated in that northern corner of the kingdom which was the scene of continual unrest and much fighting through a long series of years. Miss Noble, in her introduction to this volume, briefly traces the history of the two manors which together compose the parish of Askham, and gives a few extracts from the churchwardens' accounts and a list of Vicars from 1295. The registers here printed cover the period from 1566 to 1812, and contain entries relating to the Sandford, Myddleton, Collinson, Langhorne, Holme, and some other well-known families. They also contain a good many references to the church collections, on briefs, no doubt, for individuals and places at a distance, and to other items of parochial interest. For instance, on August 8, 1669, the sum of 2s. 9d. was collected "for ye use of ye Captives in Algiers and Sally"; on December 17, 1661, 1s. 8d. "for the use of John de Kraino Kranis-kye." In 1767 the then Vicar, the Rev. William Milner, noted in the register that "in the night between January ye 10th and 11th there happened the greatest fall of snow I ever remember; the snow was so deep that I could not go to Church, January the 11th being Sunday, an accident that never happened to me before in the course of my ministry, and I am now in the forty-eighth year of it." The volume is well produced, and bears witness to much patient industry on the part of the compiler.

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The new volume in Mr. Elliot Stock's cheap reissue of the "Book-Lover's Library" is Mr. J. A. Farrer's *Books Condemned to be Burnt* (price 1s. 6d. net). Mr. Farrer treats of one of the byways of literary history, and his book forms a readable contribution to bibliography. Incidentally, too, it is a chapter in social history and in the evolution of intellectual freedom. Among late instances of individual book-

burning, the public burning of Froude's *Nemesis of Faith* in 1849 is duly mentioned, but not Father Faber's offering to the flames of his four handsome volumes of Shelley.

* * *

The Homeland Association have issued *The Quantock Hills; Their Combes and Villages* (price 2s. 6d. net), by Miss B. F. Cresswell, a pleasant addition to the series of handbooks which we have on previous occasions freely commended. The lovely district of the Quantocks, too little known to most Englishmen, abounds in literary and other associations, and Miss Cresswell's charming little book is very welcome. The illustrations are, as usual, abundant and very good. Mr. P. Evered contributes a chapter on "Stag-Hunting," and the Rev. C. W. Whistler another on "The Folk of the Quantocks," of much folk-lore interest.

* * *

Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., send us *Traces of the Norse Mythology in the Isle of Man*, by P. M. C. Kermode, F.S.A. Scot., a reprint in pamphlet form (price 2s. 6d.), with ten fine plates, of a paper read before the Isle of Man Antiquarian Society. The curious mingling of Norse with Christian subjects on the pre-Norman crosses and other stone monuments of the Isle of Man is a strange fact of which varying explanations have been given. Mr. Kermode has devoted years of study to these remarkable monuments, and his conclusions must be treated with respect, although we may not altogether agree with them. His pamphlet is most interesting and suggestive, while the plates are all that can be desired. Another interesting illustrated pamphlet before us is Dr. William Martin's *Shakespeare and Bankside*, in which the writer guides a party in a perambulation of that famous district, starting from the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. We have also received the first annual report of the Rutland Archeological Society, which shows that this young society has made a capital start.

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With the issue of the *Scottish Historical Review* for July the first year's volume of the *Review* in its new and enlarged form is completed. From the literary and antiquarian point of view the venture has been brilliantly successful. The issue before us, like its three predecessors, is full of good things and is wonderfully free from anything in the nature of padding. Professor W. P. Ker writes on the "Danish Ballads," Bishop Dowden on "The Bishops of Dunkeld," Miss Bateson on "The Medieval Stage," Mr. MacRitchie on "The Celtic Trews," the Rev. J. Beveridge on "Lady Anne Bothwell," Dr. W. R. Scott on "Scottish Industrial Undertakings before the Union," and Mr. A. H. Millar on "The Scottish Ancestors of President Roosevelt." Many reviews of importance, signed by well-known names, with reports, queries, notes, etc., complete an excellent number. We congratulate both editor and publishers on a good year's work.

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In the *Reliquary*, July, are well illustrated articles on "Ossuaries" found in Palestine, by Miss Gladys Dickson; a "Roman Hydraulus" by Mr. F. W. Galpin, founded on the interesting model made of

baked uncoloured clay, representing an hydraulus and its player, which was discovered at Carthage in 1885; "Pewter Plate" by Dr. Cox; and an important paper, with most interesting illustrations, on "Medallic Portraits of Christ in the Fifteenth Century," by Mr. G. F. Hill. Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith also figures and describes "Three Pre-Norman Crosses in Derbyshire." The *Architectural Review*, July, has a paper by Mr. Guy Dawber, lavishly illustrated, on the delightful old town of Burford; an illustrated note on "The French Primitives," by Mr. R. Blomfield; and another section, dealing with the freestone effigies of c. 1300, many of which are figured, of "English Medieval Figure Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner. We have also on our table No. 1, July, of the *Bradford Scientific Journal* (price 6d.), which promises to be a useful addition to the roll of local scientific periodicals; the *Gael*, June (New York), an attractive miscellany of Irish history, literature, and art, with a chapter of modern political history which seems out of place; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, July, now issued by the Rosemount Press, Aberdeen; the *East Anglian*, January, 1904; and *Sale Prices*, June 30.



Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR.

GRAVE-COVER INSCRIPTIONS.

IN Hexham Abbey Church is a single fragment of a "Domus ultima" class of grave-cover, ornamented with semicircular tegulations, and with a few letters of the inscription on its upper slopes, as follows:

+EMI . . . (on one side),
 . . . SENT (on the other).

Can any reader of the *Antiquary* give the missing letters, or give examples of similar grave-covers?

J. W. F.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.